THE

# PALL MALL GAZETTE

*An Evening Newspaper and Review.*

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## *THE WRONG MAN IN.*

THE wrong man has gone, says the *Standard*, speaking of Sir CHARLES WARREN'S resignation. That is not so. But if our contemporary had said that the wrong man remains, there would hardly be a single dissentient voice. Notwithstanding the odd patronage which Mr. LABOUCHERE has extended to Mr. MATTHEWS, the feeling that he should go is very strong, and it is strongest in those quarters where Sir CHARLES WARREN is most popular. The question is whether the sudden accession of strength which we obtained by the conversion of the Warrenites into opponents of Mr. MATTHEWS will enable us to make short work of the Home Secretary. The chorus of disgust has been increased by the revelation which Mr. MATTHEWS afforded the House last night of his method of treating his Chief Commissioner. The *Standard* says that the episode has ended in the resignation of the wrong man, and it roundly denounces Mr. MATTHEWS for his "unmannerly" "violation of the common courtesies of official intercourse." "Nothing can excuse," it tells us, "the pretension of Mr. MATTHEWS," and it reminds him that there are decencies of intercourse which it is unpardonable to forget. The *Morning Post*, another Conservative organ, says "the "correspondence will certainly cause the public to ask whether Sir "CHARLES WARREN has not suffered as much for the remiss- "ness of others as for any failings of his own." The *Times* is obviously uneasy, and says the country will not be satisfied if it should be shown that Sir CHARLES WARREN has been sacrificed not so much to the exigencies of official punctilio as to a vicious system of dual government. The *Daily Telegraph*, which, like the *Times*, is a Unionist organ, says, "The "resignation of a single and practically a subordinate official is "so one-sided a remedy that Mr. MATTHEWS should imitate Sir "CHARLES WARREN'S example, and himself retire from an "uncongenial sphere of duty." The *St. James's Gazette* says the Home Secretary is "a more unpopular official than the late Commissioner, and he has done considerably more to deserve his unpopularity," and intimates pretty roughly that he has been a pretty considerable all-round failure. The *Daily News*, of course, is against Mr. MATTHEWS, so that there is no doubt that, so far as the newspapers express public opinion, public opinion is agreed that Mr. MATTHEWS should follow Sir CHARLES WARREN into retirement, and the sooner the better.

The admirable speech which Mr. BRADLAUGH addressed to the Committee of the House last night presents very clearly the popular case against the Home Secretary. From a party point of view we could well wish that Mr. MATTHEWS should remain where he is till the General Election. We wish for nothing better than that the Ministry which appeals to the electors of London for a renewal of their support should be branded with the responsibility for the crimes which Mr. BRADLAUGH exposed last night. If Ministers knew their own business from the electioneerer's point of view they would not lose a moment in taking advantage of the present opportunity to get rid of an incompetent Minister whose name to the masses of London is synonymous with violence and treachery, rendered all the more odious by a pharisaic profession of regard for humanity and liberty. The conduct of Mr. MATTHEWS in shirking an inquiry under first one subterfuge and then another into specific charges made on oath against the constables under his command will be one of the most damaging counts at the next election: that such subterfuges were tolerated by Lord SALISBURY will be referred to by future historians as a signal instance of the blindness with which even the most capable are sometimes overtaken when political insight is clouded by social panic. If we were standing in the Liberal interest in any London constituency we could ask for no more effective electoral ammunition than a verbatim report of Mr. BRADLAUGH'S speech and of Mr. MATTHEWS'S reply. Such and such were the charges made: thus and thus was the Ministerial defence. Trafalgar-square will yet prove far more deadly than any number of Mitchelstowns in destroying the preponderance of Unionists in the metropolitan area.

The moral of all this trouble is simple. London must have control of its own police. The new Chief Commissioner must be the last who is responsible to the Home Office. At the coming elections to the London Council every candidate must be pledged to demand the control of the Metropolitan Constabulary. That is one test question which must be pressed home in every constituency. And as the new Chief Commissioner will in all probability be placed in a year or two under the Council, he should, if possible, be a man accustomed to municipal control. But the first thing to be done is to see that Mr. MATTHEWS disappears. Mr. RITCHIE is ready to Lord SALISBURY'S hand as his successor at the Home Office.

## *THE MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF THE TZAR.*

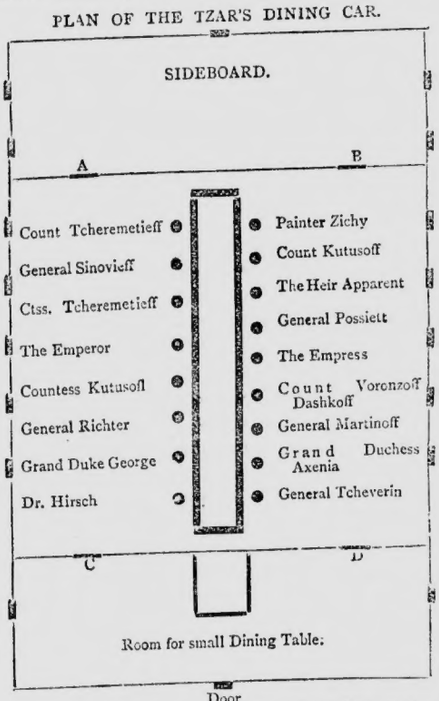
EYE-WITNESSES' ACCOUNTS OF THE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

WE have received the following narratives of the terrible railway accident at Borki from correspondents who were on the spot:—

I.

The Imperial train, you must know, is always accompanied by another which either precedes or follows it. In this case, their Majesties were in the first, we were in the second, an hour's distance behind. On arriving at a small station, we heard that the Imperial train had gone off the rails, but that the family and all the suite were safe. At a second station we were told to turn out all our baggage and send on the train, that there were twenty dead and thirty-six wounded more or less seriously, but that the Imperial family were uninjured. We at once went on, and saw what I shall endeavour, however inadequately, to describe. The last three carriages, out of eighteen, were still on the rails, but the fourth was driven sideways, and overhung a steep incline of some forty feet or more. Beyond we saw nothing but a second-class carriage in fragments halfway down the hill, a number of bodies covered up, and broken timbers, planks, and a general wreck on the bank-side. On proceeding further we saw the full effect of the disaster. The first carriage beyond the one I have mentioned had disappeared entirely: it was one mass of splinters tossed up in every conceivable direction, and the roof lying crosswise on the crushed woodwork: beyond was another carriage wrecked, but still partly standing, and then were some carriages leaning to the right, some to the left, some completely down, and two next the two engines still apparently little damaged. It was out of the crushed woodwork of the one most completely ruined that three-and-twenty living souls were rescued, with one or two exceptions, almost unbruised. It was the dining saloon, and there their Imperial Majesties, with every child of theirs, save the little Grand Duchess Olga, were seated with the suite at dinner. A sudden shock sent them all down on the floor; a second, and the sides of the carriage were down on them, the roof across the whole; a third, and a dead stop—a terrible silence, broken by the shrieks of the dying and the wounded. Those who were there told me there was neither time to think nor even to feel; their wounds and bruises they discovered afterwards. One gentleman told me he only found that he had lost half his finger an hour later. The Empress was one of the first to extricate herself from the wreck, and her terrible

PLAN OF THE TZAR'S DINING CAR.




A, B, C, D show the doors to the Dining Hall, at the large table in the centre of which the above were seated.

cry, "Where is the Emperor? Where are my children?" was more heart rending than any words can describe. But Heaven gave them all back to her—all—out from that heap of ruin, and almost unbruised. It was miraculous: there is no other word.

"DON'T KILL ME, GOOD GOD!"

As I looked at what had been the dining saloon, and then at those who had been there, the brain refused to think; one stood confounded before some inscrutable but horrible mystery. Out of the carriage overhanging the incline the little Olga Alexandrovna was hurled with her English nurse, who had barely time to snatch her up in her arms; and the two must have fallen at least twenty feet on the slope, slippery with rain The nurse's first idea was that she must roll out of the way of further danger, but in doing so she let go of the child, who got up and ran wildly on, crying, "Don't kill me, good God! Don't kill me, good God!" Her nurse's cries brought her back to her, and then the little frightened soul, when she saw her papa and mama, her brothers and sisters, were all safe, threw her little arms round her nurse's neck crying, "How I should like to throw my arms round God's neck, and kiss him for saving us all!" And that little one touched the chord, which by this time vibrates in the hearts of millions of grown men and women in this great Empire. "I was very stupid, you know, very stupid; because I didn't know where I was running to a bit," the child said of her own accord, afterwards.

THE EMPRESS A MINISTERING ANGEL.

The Empress's right hand was badly bruised, and the left slightly cut about, but she went at once to tend the wounded as they were extricated from the wreck. For nearly four hours she sat in the drizzling rain on that sopping bank, binding up their wounds, or soothing them with words healing as the balm of Gilead. One poor fellow lay there mortally hurt, with his face fearfully scalded, and she sat by him cooling his face with her handkerchief dipped in water, and the poor fellow died kissing her hand. His Majesty and the Grand Dukes Nicholas and George Alexandrovitch were everywhere lending a helping hand extricating the wounded and the dead. I heard nothing but blessings showered upon them wherever I went. When the last of the wounded and the dead were placed in the train which had arrived from Kharkoff their Majesties entered the train by which we had come, and we retraced our way, and, by making a detour of some eight hundred versts (600 miles), arrived at Kharkoff, where their Majesties visited the hospital where the wounded lay. So enthusiastic were the people of Kharkoff that the carriage was nearly upset, and the Empress must have been put to much pain, for the crowd tried to seize her wounded hands to kiss them, and it was with the greatest difficulty they were kept off. In the hospital the scene must have been very moving, for the poor fellows only thanked God their Majesties were safe, forgetting for a time their own sufferings.

POPULAR ENTHUSIASM.

All along the line the stations were packed with a dense crowd of all classes, who kept up one continuous roar of hurrahs. At Moscow the crowds about the Kremlin were equally enthusiastic, and at Petersburg yesterday the enthusiasm beggars description. The students broke the line of soldiers, and literally lifted the carriage in their arms! The public schoolboys broke their ranks and ran after the carriage capless (the caps had been tossed heaven knows where in the crowd); Gresser, the prefect of the town, got run down by the students, who picked him up and very politely begged his pardon, which he very good-humouredly gave. When one thinks of this last Imperial journey as a whole—the perfect success of the visit to the Caucasus, the enthusiasm there, the catastrophe and the depth of the national feeling it has aroused, and the profound love shown to the Imperial family, one is almost tempted to consider the accident, terrible as it is, as a blessing rather than an evil. And the more so, we may be sure, that those who recover will have no cause to regret their accident from a worldly point of view, but rather to rejoice, and that the families of those who have died will be better cared for than they would have been even if the fathers or brothers had not perished.

II.

The following details are translated verbatim from a Russian letter:—

. . . Good God! What a horrible accident to the Imperial family, and how evident is the miracle and the Divine mercy to which their escape is due! What would have been the fate of Russia, and what an unheard-of calamity it would have been to the whole nation, had the entire Imperial family perished simultaneously! That they have not all been killed from first to last is now the subject of the profoundest amazement for all Russia. A dog—Kamtchatka—the Tzar's favourite hound, lying at his feet; a servant presenting to him a tray with a glass of tea: both the servant and the dog killed instantaneously, and the Tzar remains unscathed. Under the feet of the whole Imperial party, seated around the dining-table, the floor sinks, the whole bottom of the carriage disappears.

HOW THE TZAR SAVED HIS FAMILY.

The four walls are crushed together in the sudden smash; the unsupported roof gives way, and is prevented from falling on the heads of the Empress and the august children only by the powerful arms of the Emperor, who for several minutes supports it alone above the heads of his family. The little Grand Duchess Olga is thrown out to a distance of 10 sagen (60 feet) down the embankment; the little Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch is buried under the ruined carriages so deep that he could hardly be discovered, and then dug out and rescued from under the débris with the greatest difficulty—and both children are perfectly safe and unhurt! The Grand Duke George (the second son) finds himself squeezed between two seats, and at the same moment a heavy iron bar is descending on his head; but a second, just one second earlier, a heavy brass frame falling on to the same seats is found vertically dovetailing into the two, leaving a recess just large enough to contain and protect his body; and meanwhile Count Sheremetief arrests the heavy bar in its fall, which crushes and almost tears three fingers off his hand, but George remains uninjured.

THE TZAR'S INJURIES.

. . . . But our Tzar, our Emperor, what a man, and what a golden heart! All those saved testify how under a pouring rain, knee-deep in the cold mud, bleeding terribly from both arms and hands (the bandages have only been removed to-day, November 3), and he helping personally to rescue the dying and the wounded for over two hours, his colossal strength doing him goodly service on that day. They tell how he spoke words of consolation to those sufferers still alive, pledging his word of honour to the dying to care for their families as long as they lived. A priest was fetched in a hurry from an adjacent village, all the survivors clamouring loudly. "A mass, a thanksgiving service, for the escape of our father, the Tzar!" "No," cried the Emperor, in a thundering voice, "the mass for the dead; first of all the prayers for the wounded." "You should have seen," goes on the eye-witness, "the whole august family falling upon their knees in the mud and praying fervently for the dead and the relief of the wounded, before ever giving a thought of thanks for their own escape, and praying for the salvation of Russia, not for their own."

THE TRUE SHIELD OF OUR LAND.

This is why now all Russians pray like one man for them, then for him, our hope, our true shield of the land. Truly it is now more than ever that he has become dearer to his people than he ever was. He, the God-protected Tzar, is precious to us now beyond all power of expression. Give the lie to the face of any one who dare affirm that there was any premeditated attempt in the catastrophe that threatened such a calamity to all Russia. Not a shadow of truth in this! Thank God that lethal political plague generated by the weakness of the preceding reign has vanished for ever to return no more! Hard were the times and dark the days during which our Tzar received his heirloom; but he accepted the heavy burden, and without flinching he has carried it on his broad giant's back. And he will save Russia, you will see—he will save it quietly, silently, and without pausing, just like a true Colossus of the fairy days of old. May God grant him a long, long reign! To-morrow will take place the triumphant meeting between him and his people on his return to St. Petersburg. There is a rumour about the death of General Possiet, the Minister of Public Works; and of Schernval, the Director of Railways, both from their wounds, but it is not certain. What a horror, what a shame to all our engineers, that the Tzar cannot travel on the Russian railways without danger to his life. To-day was the burial of all the dead with the utmost ceremony, &c.

## *THREE NEW NOVELS.**

Mr. G. W. Cable's "Bonaventure" is a delightful book. The naïvetés of Accadian society, the oddities of the Louisianian lingo, the novelty of the scenery, the simplicity without brutality of life on a generous soil and in a soft climate among fairly socialized but utterly uncivilized people: all these make pleasant holiday for the cockney novel reader. As to how far it forms a true picture of anything that exists or ever has existed, one cannot at this side of the water pretend to judge. But if it be not faithfully recorded, it is at any rate well invented; and Mr. Cable's books will surely be received here for a long time to come without question as to how he came by them. Even Mr. Tarbox, though he has done duty in fiction a hundred times before, has quite a new air in his "'Cajun" surroundings.

"A Man with a Shadow," whoever he may be—conscientious perusal of Mr. Fenn's novel discovers no clue to his identity—is a man without a shadow of excuse for being the occasion of three volumes of letterpress. If it were not for an amusing rascal of a sexton, who ekes out his wage by practising as a resurrection man, the book would sink under the odiousness of all the other characters. Not that they are false to nature; there is not even the consolation of being able to deny that the clergyman-hero abounds in England, apparently sent by Nature for the purpose of popularizing Disestablishment. Here is a characteristic speech of his concerning his sister, who strenuously objects to his interference—"I stand to her in the place of a father, and I will do my duty by her, even if I have to keep her under lock and key." The worst of it is that Mr. Manville Fenn seems to consider him rather a fine fellow—an intolerable assumption. The most interesting part of the story takes place by night in a mausoleum, under the following circumstances. The village doctor woos the parson's rebellious sister, who promises him her hand on condition of his achieving eminence in his profession. The squire happening just then to break his neck, it occurs to the doctor that such a feat as raising the squire from the dead might possibly bring him into some prominence as a medical man. Having, through the good offices of the resurrectionist sexton, procured

*"Bonaventure." By G. W. Cable. (London: Sampson Low and Co. 1888.)
"The Man with a Shadow." By G. Manville Fenn. Two vols. (London: Ward and Downey. 1888.)
"Eve." By the author of "John Herring." Two vols. (London: Chatto and Windus. 1888.)

nightly access to the squire's mausoleum, he proceeds to treat the body galvanically. But strangely enough (considering that the experiment is part of a novel) the squire does not come to; and the reader is left wondering why the book was ever written. It is difficult to believe that Mr. Manville Fenn deliberately contemplated so abortive an ending when he began the story.

Mr. Baring Gould's "Eve," a story of Dartmoor, has all the illusion and all the unreality of a very vivid dream. The tale has that in it that defies criticism; you see as you read, and will remember when you have done reading. You know of course that no real doctor ever walked into a strange house and said "He is suffering from concussion of the brain; if he does not awake to-morrow order a grave to be dug;" and that no mortal policeman ever moralized in such a strain as: "What is time to us police? It is made to be killed, like a flea." Further, you may strenuously object to such a very ambiguous ellipsis as "Barbara thought these chairs handsome, Eve detestable," meaning, not that Barbara liked the chairs and hated Eve, but that she liked the chairs which Eve hated. But these are trifles in a genuine piece of storytelling. Mr. Baring Gould has often spoiled a tale by some marring incongruity—some failure of imaginative vision at a critical point; but this time he has been lucky to the point of suggesting a comparison with Scott or Defoe. As to the characters, it is sufficient to say that no novel in this sheaf gives in anything approaching the degree attained in "Eve," the sensation of reading about living people.

## *CORRESPONDENCE.*

### SIR MORELL MACKENZIE AND THE GERMANS.

*To the* EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—My attention has been called to a paragraph in your impression of Saturday last, to the effect that the German doctors' report, which was advertised for sale in your columns, could not be now procured, and asking whether Sir Morell had struck terror into the hearts of the booksellers. Kindly allow me to state that immediately Mr. Schlossmann, the publisher in England, received a letter from Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, asking for the names of his solicitor to whom they could send process I, acting on behalf of Mr. Schlossmann, at once wrote to those gentlemen (on the 7th inst.) to the effect that I had received instructions to accept service of any process they had issued, or might feel inclined to issue, against Mr. Schlossmann, and asking them to forward me writ, to which I would give an undertaking to appear. Not having received writ, and fearing that it might have miscarried, I, on the 8th inst., wrote to Messrs. Lewis and Lewis informing them thereof; to this letter I received no reply, and on the 10th inst. my client being anxious to know what was doing in the matter, called upon me, when I informed him no process had been issued, and I again wrote Messrs. Lewis and Lewis that my client would like to know whether they intended to take proceedings or not, as he did not like the threat hanging over his head. To this letter no reply has been vouchsafed. It therefore looks very much as if the fact of Mr. Schlossmann having instructed a solicitor in the matter had struck terror into the heart of Sir Morell, instead of Sir Morell having struck terror into the hearts of the booksellers. I need hardly mention that the Report can be obtained as before, and the sale has not been in any way stopped unless it has by the paragraph in question. I beg to enclose you a copy of the correspondence.—I remain, yours very truly,

*New Inn Chambers, 41, Wych-street, Strand, W.C.*

W. ALEXR. COLYER,
Solicitor for Mr. Schlossmann.

10 and 11, Ely-place, Holborn, London, E.C., 6th November, 1888.

Sir,—We understand that notwithstanding the notice recently issued by us on behalf of Sir Morell Mackenzie, you are offering for sale the German pamphlet upon the illness of the late Emperor, and which is a libel upon our client. We have therefore to ask you to be good enough to forward us the name of your solicitor, who will accept service of process on your behalf.—Yours obediently, LEWIS AND LEWIS.

Mr. P. Schlossmann, 3, Mitre-court, Fleet-street.

New Inn Chambers, 41, Wych-street, Strand, London, W.C., Nov. 7, 1888.

Dear Sirs,—Your letter of yesterday's date written to my client Mr. Schlossmann has been handed to me with instructions to accept service of any process you have issued or may feel inclined to issue against him. If you will therefore forward writ on to me I will in due course return it with my undertaking to appear endorsed thereon.—Yours faithfully, W. ALEXR. COLYER.

Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, 10 and 11, Ely-place, Holborn.

New Inn Chambers, 41, Wych-street, Strand, London, W.C., November 8, 1888.

[Schlossmann and Sir Morell Mackenzie.]

Dear Sirs,—My clerk brought me back a message yesterday in reply to my letter to you that you would forward me writ last night. Up to the present I have not received it, and I therefore write you in case it should have miscarried.—Yours faithfully, W. ALEXR. COLYER.

Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, 10 and 11, Ely-place, Holborn.

New Inn Chambers, 41, Wych-street, Strand, London, W.C., Nov. 10, 1888.

[Schlossmann and Sir Morell Mackenzie.]

Dear Sirs,—My client has called to inquire what is doing in this matter. I have informed him that I have not heard further from you. He would like to know whether you intend to take proceedings or have taken any, as he does not like the threat of them hanging over his head. A reply per bearer will oblige.—Yours faithfully, W. ALEXR. COLYER.

Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, 10 and 11, Ely-place, Holborn.

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Lady Willoughby de Eresby died at her seat, Grimsthorpe Castle, Bourne Lincolnshire, yesterday afternoon. Her ladyship had been an invalid for some considerable time, and was in her 79th year. She was the only surviving daughter and sole heiress of James Drummond, the last Lord Perth.

## *ART NOTES.*

The Art Congress at Liverpool has been fixed for the 3rd of next month.

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Mr. Watts, R.A., has taken up his residence in Brighton for the winter. A large picture-gallery is fortunately attached to the house, so that he can pursue his work as usual, and in a studio even bigger than his painting-room at home. He hopes to finish his "Court of Death"—his greatest work—while there. It is many years since it was begun.

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I hear that Mr. Alfred East, R.I., is about to undertake a journey round the world. He proposes to paint his way round, spending the greater portion of his time in Japan, where the landscape, rather than the people and their customs, will engage his attention.

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I hear that the forthcoming exhibition of the Royal Society of British Artists will be distinguished by the contributions of artists more eminent than have graced its walls for many a year past. Sir Frederick Leighton, an honorary member, will be represented by an "ideal head"—a sweetly pretty study—and Mr. Watts by a "Ganymede." This work, a recently completed study, possesses a charm beyond that in the original picture. Mr. Dobson, Mr. Carl Haag, and other good men will swell the number of pictures sent in, which have reached the total of three thousand.

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The five etchings that Mr. Macbeth has brought back with him from Spain present a remarkably high average of merit. They include Velasquez's "Alonzo Cano," "Tapestry Weavers," and "The Surrender of Breda," and Titian's "Garden of Love" and "St. Margaret," and are to be published by Mr. Dunthorne, of the Rembrandt Head. Mr. Macbeth has never done better, if we may judge by results; but it must be added that he has followed no orthodox method of etching, and that without the skilled assistance of Mr. Goulding, who has printed his proofs, the impressions might be much less satisfactory than they are. It is curious to observe how the process of printing is becoming almost an independent art, nowadays, like etching itself.

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"They manage these matters better in England," is the new cry in Paris. M. Paul Leroi, one of the most eminent of living French art critics and art historians, has been comparing the Louvre and the Bibliothèque Nationale on the one hand with the National Gallery and the British Museum on the other, to the overwhelming advantage of the English institutions. Having collected and arranged his facts with an accuracy quite remarkable in a Frenchman when dealing with English affairs, he declares that the Government treats our picture and book collections in a more intelligent, and frequently in a more liberal, spirit, and that the management is more conducive to utility; while he is astonished at the private munificence that has enriched those collections, and is struck with admiration at the enthusiasm and zeal of the officials. He does not neglect to point out, too, that those officials are better remunerated than their *confrères* in Paris, and that there are more of them. The petty meannesses, however, of the authorities towards the institutions, seem to have escaped the writer's notice.

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The cleansing of the Marble Arch is completed at last, but its whiteness does not afford unmixed gratification to those artistically inclined, however much it may appeal to the spring-cleaning community. When last the beautiful structure was relieved of its superstratum of soot and dirt—if I mistake not, twenty years ago—it was confided to the experienced care of Mr. Field, the eminent marble-mason, by Mr. Taylor, of the Board of Works: that excellent official who has defied all criticism by his recent excellent enlargement of the National Gallery. Mr. Field adopted such a process as to replace before Londoners what was really a "*marble* arch" to be proud of. But the Park authorities—"George Ranger," may be—have delivered it over to men who have not only removed the dirt, but seem to have added a white protective coating—an economical proceeding, no doubt, but an act of vandalism all the same, as the arch now appears as a cream-white *stone* monument, with the helmet and hair of some of the heads playfully heightened in tone. Though the motives are pure in this case the proceeding is as ridiculous as the oil-painting (which prevailed until recently) of Buckingham Palace—a building which, contrary to the general belief, is made of stone.

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The contents of the picture gallery at the Royal Holloway College have been very intelligently catalogued, with full biographical and descriptive notices, by the curator, Mr. C. W. Carey. This collection of seventy-eight canvases is certainly a very faithfully representative one of modern art, and is, besides, remarkable as being brought together within four or five years, regardless of expense. It has been said that Mr. Holloway bought not wisely, but too well. He certainly did not buy in the cheapest market, for these pictures cost him no less than £83,446—an average of more than a thousand pounds each. Of these, two cost £6,615—Landseer's "Man proposes—God disposes," and Mr. Long's "Babylonian Marriage Market." The latter artist's "Suppliants" involved an outlay of £4,305, while Sir John Millais's "Tower Hamlets," as "The Princes in the Tower" has been called by ribald critics, cost £3,990. Copley Fielding's "Travellers in a Storm," Sir John Millais's "Princess Elizabeth," Clarkson Stanfield's "Battle of Roveredo," and Turner's "Van Tromp's Shallop" were all purchased for over £3,000; Stanfield's "Pic du Midi d'Ossau," Mr. Frith's "Railway Station," Mr. Riviere's "Sympathy," Creswick's "Trentside," Collins's "Borrowdale," Mr. Luke Fildes's "Casuals," Gainsborough's "Going to Market," Müller's "Tomb in the Water," cost over £2,000 each; while works by Messrs. Burgess, Riviere, Hook, and Pettie, and by Elmore, Troyon, Creswick, and Constable, all ran into four figures. Mr. Holloway was, as a buyer, much of the same kidney as Mr. Beckett-Denison, though of very different temperament and taste. But, seeing that he bought only to give, criticism is perhaps ungenerous.

# OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The passage at arms between Lord Clanricarde's counsel and Sir Charles Russell yesterday at the Commission relative to the production of certain letters recalls one of the most painful passages even in the sombre story of Lord Clanricarde's dealings with his tenantry. The story, as told in Galway, is that Mr. Blake, Lord Clanricarde's agent, wrote to his lordship imploring him to reduce his rents, telling him that the tenants could not pay, and warning him that any attempt to enforce payment would probably end in his assassination. Lord Clanricarde refused to make the reductions, and Mr. Blake was duly shot, as he anticipated. After her husband's death Mrs. Blake wished to publish the correspondence in order to clear her husband's character. Lord Clanricarde obtained an injunction forbidding such publication. It is obvious that in order to prove the genesis of the crime in Galway these letters will have to be produced before the Commission. Thus a tardy justice will be done to Mr. Blake's memory.

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The close shave of a Government defeat last night on the question of legal jobs ought to put Ministers on their guard against pushing the protection of vested interests to extremes. More and more people are beginning to agree with Mr. Jennings that "a job does not improve by age;" and that sinecures which would be abolished in private business without compunction have no sacro-sanctity because they are in the public service. "The doctrine of prescription," says the *Times*, "is one of the cornerstones of civilized society." Perhaps: but if so, that is all the more reason for not putting such a weight upon it as will inevitably bring the whole fabric about our ears.

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It was very appropriate that the defence of the series of scandalous jobs in the appointment to legal sinecures disclosed by Mr. Jennings last night should have fallen to the Attorney-General. A man whose sense of honour allows him to occupy so invidious a position as paid counsel for the *Times* in a State trial as well as that of Attorney-General, naturally spoke in a very different tone from the apologetic, compromising line taken subsequently by Mr. Smith. Sir R. Webster had his whole heart, it was clear, in defending the right of Lord Chancellors to jobs, of "Masters" to do nothing and get much, and of their clerks to make up (like Charles Lamb) for going early by coming late. Each and all of these things were defended, as Mr. Labouchere said, as pillars of the British Constitution. Who was it that said that for good downright sins you must always go to a saint? Certainly no one but a man with Sir R. Webster's reputation for integrity could venture to stand up for such scandalous plundering of the public as was disclosed last night.

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Tory speakers and journalists have sometimes quarrelled with the description current in Liberal circles of the present Lord Chancellor as the "Lord High Jobber." We hope that they will duly take note of the following statement made last night by the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer. We quote the *Times* report:—

> Lord R. Churchill said: With reference to the argument of the hon. member that the Government were doing all in their power to reduce offices, he quite agreed that they exerted their powers to the uttermost, but there were cases where the Government were absolutely powerless to abolish an office which was useless, because of the opposition of the Lord Chancellor. This was the office of official referee. The Treasury was strongly of opinion—he himself was strongly of opinion at the time—that the office was unnecessary, but they were overridden by the Lord Chancellor, who filled the office, in the teeth of the Treasury.

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What, however, is more immediately important than a debate, is the division list, which we analyse in another column. This analysis should be particularly interesting in Birmingham and Islington. The "Tory Democrats" voted against the public plunder. The "Radical Unionists" voted for it, and in the narrow majority which were in favour of continuing the blank cheque to the Lord High Jobber were no less than three members of the Chamberlain household.

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In an interview with M. Zola, which we print in another column, the great Naturalist speaks with contempt of the Pharisaism of the average Briton. "What is the literary food which they offer their well-trained daughters?" he asks. "They deny them the tainted French novel, and substitute moral—oh, highly moral!—English and American newspapers. They are served every morning at the breakfast table with a detailed account of abominations and depravities which a respectable French paper would not print, and I would respectully ask if all this sensational news is any the less hideous because it is truth, because it is the work of the police reporter instead of the literary artist."

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Now watch the ever-virtuous *Standard* this morning actually foaming at the mouth and gnashing its teeth at Mr. Samuel Smith's forty penny papers which "find it profitable to reproduce criminal trials of the most sensational description." But on the same page of this highly moral sheet, what do we find? Why, a good half column describing the Prado trial, surely one of the most hideous chapters in vice and abomination that have ever been revealed to the public.

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Replying to Lord Henry Bruce last night, Mr. Matthews stated that he had no reason to believe that the police force was overworked. So far Mr. Matthews's knowledge: those who live in less exalted spheres have come to a very different conclusion. Here is a case in point. An officer in the C division was kept on duty for fifteen hours a day for nearly a whole month. The ordinary working day for the police officer is eight hours: if he is compelled to work longer, he is entitled to a "refreshment allowance." The officer in question applied to Superintendent Hume for his well-earned allowance, but it was refused, and he was told that his extra duty could be made up to him in time off. He appealed against so impracticable a decision; and his claim was ultimately allowed by his chief constable, who asked with some surprise how it was expected that an officer could be spared to make up so much extra work in "off time." Mr. Matthews might now be asked how he would reconcile this case with his answer to Lord Henry Bruce; and if he thinks such treatment of an officer calculated to produce that "cheerfulness" to which he so proudly refers.

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It is amusing to notice how all the Tory papers declare with one consent this morning that "Mr. Matthews must go." "Most people," says the *Standard*, "will incline to the opinion that the episode has ended in the resignation of the wrong man." "The public will ask," says the *Morning Post*, "whether Sir Charles Warren has not suffered as much for the remissness of others as for any failings of his own." And the *Daily Telegraph* points the meaning of this "remissness of others" by saying that "Mr. Matthews should imitate Sir Charles Warren's example, and himself retire from an uncongenial sphere of duty." The *Daily Chronicle* and the *Times* do not join in the outcry against the Home Secretary; but they are Liberal Unionists, and here as everywhere the Liberal Unionists are "more Tory than the Tories."

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What are we to think of the *Standard*? Is it going to inaugurate a controversy on the Malthusian theory? It publishes this morning a letter signed "Indignans," in which the following passage occurs:—

> One of your articles last week is a dismal wail over the crowding of workmen to the towns, and the increase of miserable children consequent thereon; but *the truth is, such children ought not to be at all.*

If these children "ought not to be," who is to prevent their being? We shall have pleas for State infanticide publicly advocated before long in the columns of the Conservative press.

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Mr. Labouchere has played many parts in his time, but Mr. Labouchere as censor of the manners and morals of English girls is a novelty even in the pages of *Truth*. The English girl, he tells us, is too "missy," and in her resentment against the restrictions of the British matron—

> She becomes a singular mixture of a doll and a tomboy. Her small talk is the very smallest of small talk. The girl dresses badly, generally with meretricious gaud. There is always an air of effort in her get-up, and of effort which is a failure. The day of the bread-and-butter tomboy is over. English girls must realize this if they want to get married.

But for his well-known modesty, Mr. Labouchere would have added that if the British maiden diligently peruses the pages of *Truth* she will soon learn how to acquire the charm of her American sister.

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The *disjecta membra* of the poor woman Kelly, the latest victim of the Whitechapel murderer, will be buried at Chingford to-morrow or the day after. A Shoreditch tradesman has undertaken to save her from a pauper's grave, and there is a very widespread interest in the funeral. Of this take the following illustration. "A Woman" writes us as follows:—

> I enclose you a postal order for 10*s.*, which I should like devoted to testifying in some way to my sympathy with the fate of Mary Jane Kelly, and my respect for those nobler instincts which survived in her in spite of everything. If you were to open a subscription list, many women would, I think, be glad to subscribe to a "memorial" to her.

A monument to be erected by public subscription to a Whitechapel unfortunate is certainly one of the oddest manifestations of the rage for "memorials."

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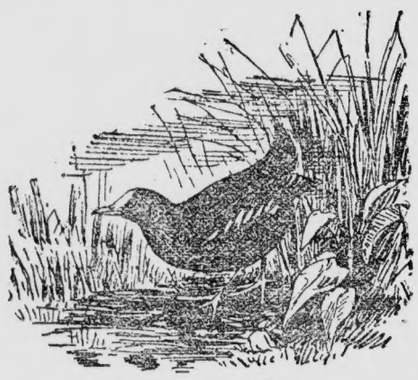
The "wobbling of Warren" finds an appropriate reflection in the attitude of his friends. Here are two parallel passages taken from the *Standard's* leading article of yesterday and to-day respectively:—

| YESTERDAY. | TO-DAY. |
|---|---|
| He has given an advantage to his foes by yielding, or seeming to yield, to an agitation which, if he had stood his ground, and if he had been supported loyally by his colleagues, would have passed harmlessly enough over his head. | The fanatics and schemers who would like to persuade themselves that their attacks have cowed Sir Charles into resigning, or incited Mr. Matthews to get rid of him, are without any shred of excuse for their error. |

## "MIXED SHOOTING," REAL AND IDEAL.

NOTES ON SPORTING PROBLEMS.

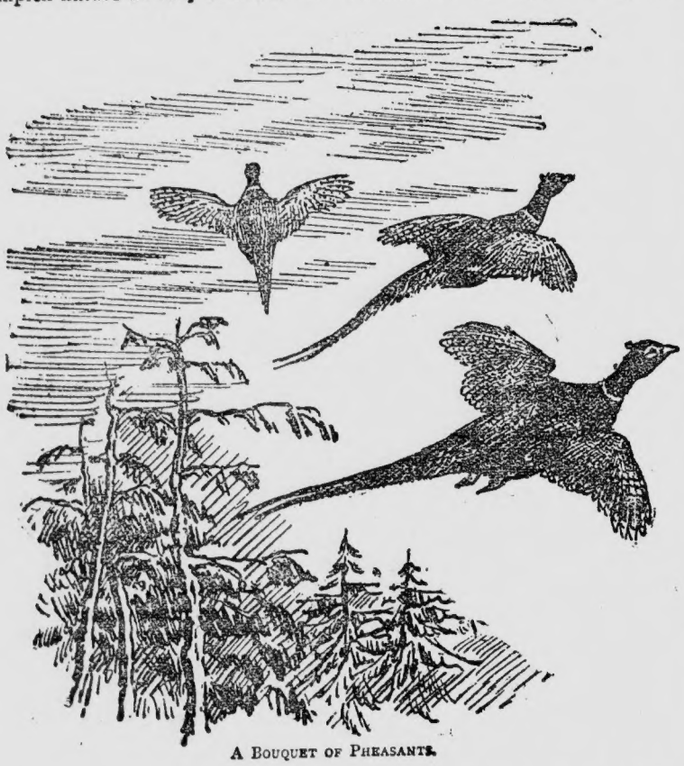
THE term "mixed shooting" is one of those stereotyped, ambiguous phrases that, under different circumstances, convey widely different meanings. To the youthful enthusiast, purblind in the fervour of his first love of field sports, the two words possess an attraction from their very vagueness, and their lack of precise definition. This negative quality of indefinition leaves a sense of uncertainty, which, to his sanguine mind, appears to promise a greater scope and variety—even perhaps a spice of adventure which is necessarily wanting in such systematic and every-day pursuits as those of partridge among turnips, or grouse on the heather. Next to being able to emulate the deeds of more fortunate sportsmen amidst African deserts or Indian jungle, the possession of the sporting rights over a tract of waste land, moor, or barren dunes, appears to the tiro his nearest available approach towards the acme of mundane happiness. He comes to regard the advertiser of a large area of "rough, mixed shooting" almost as a philanthropist and a friend of his race. Should this benevolent individual have sagaciously thrown into his advertisement a hint of possibilities of wildfowling, and of the proximity of lakes or river, our young friend's keenness to become the occupant of this Eden knows no bounds, and most probably a bargain is struck which is (at the moment) mutually satisfactory in the highest degree.



THE MOORHEN AT HOME.

Alas! that in all mundane affairs experience should constantly be curbing the pleasures of enthusiasm, and making us ever more and more distrustful of fair promises. In more mature years one sees a mote in almost every beam, and the idols that twenty years ago we happily worshipped now begin to reveal traces of wood and stone, stucco and sham. The "rough mixed shooting" of the advertisement column has to the more experienced sportsman a suspicious taint: he knows that where no game is specified the existence of any is problematic, while wildfowl shooting inland is always a snare and a delusion.

Notwithstanding all this, however, there remain spots even in our crowded islands, where there can be enjoyed sport of such variety and complex nature as fully to merit the definition of our text. We do not refer merely to ground where the ordinary game birds, partridges and pheasants, hares and rabbits, are found alternatively; but to the wilder spots where *feræ naturæ* are of widely divergent types and dispositions, requiring very different tactics to secure them, and bringing the sportsman's strategic abilities into full play. Among the winter shootings of the Highlands both large and small game, of all British varieties, and wild fowl, all form possible contingents in the day's bag; but these demand a lengthy purse, and fall to the lot of but a few. But south of the Tweed there remains many a wide stretch of moor and waste, where barren peat and shifting sands defy alike the plough and the rampant rhetoric of land agitators and would-be agrarian reformers. Despite such silly vapourings, while time lasts these natural wildernesses will remain abandoned to fowl and fowlers.



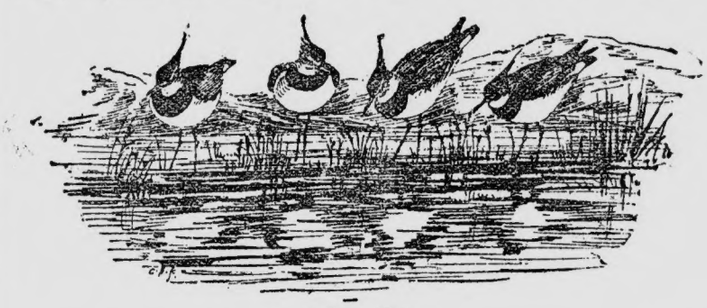
A BOUQUET OF PHEASANTS.

Their own peculiar difficulties are the gauge of merit in all field sports, and of the satisfaction derivable from most other undertakings; and the special charm of "mixed shooting" lies in the difficulty of simultaneously negotiating creatures whose divergent natures demand the quasi-simultaneous employment of widely different tactics. This, *primâ facie*, seems an impossibility; for, while some of the objects of pursuit seek safety in open defiance of man and of all his devices to outwit them, others rely on playing a sort of "hide-and-seek." Thus it is clear that to secure the one class without either disturbing or (alternatively) passing by the other, is a problem which approaches the impossible.

Take, for example, a stretch of moorland where there is a sprinkling of grouse and blackgame that will take wing on the first sight of an intruder, together with mallards and other wildfowl, which do not even await such warning, but hasten afar at the distant sound of a gun; while scattered over the same ground are sparse coveys of partridge, a few hares, snipe, and other game that will not rise at all till driven to it before the nose of a setter. Fairly to work such ground, at one time, so as to bring all these creatures to bag, is a problem, and a stiff one. If one hunts close enough to find a jacksnipe or a hare, all the wild-flying game receive abundant notice to quit, and do quit accordingly; yet, on the other hand, the mere spying out of the land, which is sufficient to find them, involves leaving behind many a desirable shot at less wary creatures. The problem is difficult, but not impossible, though the precise means by which it is solved can probably never be reduced to paper, while success may be accepted as the test of finished field craft.

IN THE FENS: A SHOT UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

First among the essential qualifications are a knowledge of the ground, of the "advantages" it affords, and of the flights, haunts, and habits of its denizens. On new and unknown ground, the most skilful gunner will, at first, be at fault; but each mistake or mischance carries its own lesson to him, and in a few days the "dominion of man" over the lower animals is established. Roughly described, the *modus operandi* of a master of his art is to work the ground by sections, utilizing every advantage it offers for gaining access to the wilder game which are his first care; losing no time in useless détours, and by his intimate knowledge of the terrain, bringing the utmost possible area under cover of the gun, while not a yard of such bits as may safely be hunted with the dogs is left untried behind him. Such conditions of sport on ground where game is comparatively scarce, bring pre-eminently into play all those mental qualities of wit and cunning, craft and forethought, which are the pride of the venatorial mind. The senses are held in an exhilarating state of constant tension; a false move, or ill-judged manœuvre, may compromise the best chance of the day, and barring the influence of that potent factor in all such ventures—luck—may easily convert what might have been a heavy bag into an insignificant one.



A QUIET NOOK.

On the other hand, the skill which can be developed by practice and experience, and the comparative certainty with which complex problems are often met and solved, are ample reward for the work and thought they entail. We have no intention of stupidly decrying the more popular forms of sport—they, too, each have their special difficulties, and no light ones. But these, nowadays, are chiefly manual—that is, of marksmanship. But if, at the end of a long day, the "mixed" gunner's strategy and calculations have proved true, his powder straight, and his bag holds a fair load of handsome game birds and wildfowl, the success is the more gratifying, because harder earned than tenfold greater results obtained by the less intelligent operations of the "drive" or the battue.

C.

## At Home and Abroad.

The municipal council of St Petersburg voted unanimously on the 6th inst. that a portrait of the late General Prjevalsky should be placed in the free reading room of the town, and that two of the new primary schools to be opened next year should bear the explorer's name.

The new Roumanian Legislature was opened yesterday by the King in person. His Majesty, in the speech from the throne, said that the attitude of Roumania was a guarantee of the confidence of the Great Powers and of the sincere friendship of the Balkan neighbours of Roumania.

A telegram from Kizil Arvat, dated the 7th inst., states that in consequence of the advantages presented by the Trans-Caspian Railway many merchants in Bokhara have substituted for their imports from India the route viâ Bushire, Persia, and Askabad, for the old one through Afghanistan.

A fire broke out yesterday evening in the ancient castle of Libenwerda, near Halle. The medical practitioner of the district, who occupied a wing of the building, was burned to death, together with his wife, their infant child, and two maidservants.

A largely-attended meeting of the Liberal Unionists of Central Birmingham was held last night, at which it was resolved to make a suitable presentation to Mr. Chamberlain and his bride on their arrival in this country.

The Royal National Lifeboat Institution has contributed £400 to the fund which is being raised locally for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the four lifeboatmen who lost their lives on the occasion of the capsizing of the volunteer lifeboat *Refuge* off Gorleston on Saturday last.

The Society of Architects held a conversazione last evening in the new Gallery of Arts and Crafts. Mr. W. H. Seth-Smith, in his presidential address, expresssd a belief in the beneficial influences of the two societies on the progress of British architecture and the education of architects.

The third of the Congregational Union Bicentenary lectures were delivered at the Memorial Hall yesterday by Mr. Carvell Williams, who took for his subject the "Progress from Toleration towards Religious Equality between the years 1688 and 1888."

The case of Guerin, committed at Bow-street under an extradition warrant, was again before the Divisional Court yesterday. Mr. Justice Wills said there must be a decision of a jury on the nationality of the prisoner, and as to the point raised regarding the evidence, he adjourned the case to allow of an inspection of the written evidence.

The *Official Gazette* of Wurtemberg announces that Messrs. Woodcock and Savage and their companions left the *entourage* of the King of their own free will. The *Gazette* further declares that Baron Woodcock never took part in any spiritualistic experiments, and it denies that the Ministers sent in their resignation, or contemplated such a step.

Yesterday, in the course of a debate in the French Chamber on the Foreign Budget, M. Goblet declared that France menaced no one, and was sufficiently strong to fear no provocation. The Government, he added, must defend the dignity of France without forgetting that the maintenance of peace was the chief interest of the country.

In London last week 1,520 deaths were registered, being 167 below the average for the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The death-rate declined to 18.5 per thousand. During the first six weeks of the current quarter the rate averaged 19.1, and was 0.4 below the mean rate in the corresponding periods of the ten years 1878-87.

Two women, inmates of the City of London union, were charged at Dalston yesterday with being drunk and fighting. It was stated that all the paupers had received 2*s.* gifts from the Lord Mayor, and that many of them got drunk in consequence. One of the prisoners was sentenced to twenty-one days' hard labour; the second being let off with a day's imprisonment.

A young woman named Susannah Pride was summoned before the Wandsworth magistrate yesterday for pulling the communication cord of a train on the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company, without sufficient excuse. The defendant alleged that she had been assaulted by a gentleman. Remarking that it was an extraordinary case, Mr. Plowden dismissed the summons.

An address, signed by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the other Catholic prelates of England, has been sent to the Pope expressing indignation at the new laws which have been proposed against the bishops and clergy of Italy, and praying that these and all other attempts against the liberty and independence of his Holiness may be brought to nought.

At Marlborough-street police-court yesterday, Giacomo Monico, of the Café Monico, was fined £20 and costs for using a furnace, at 15, Tichborne-street, which was not constructed so as to consume its own smoke. For a similar offence the secretary of the Grosvenor Electric Light Company was fined £10.

A private in the Coldstream Guards was yesterday at Bow-street police-court sent to prison for two terms of imprisonment, six weeks in one case, and two months in the other, for assaulting two men named M'Lean and Price. The latter were "discussing the political situation," when the prisoner came up, interfered, said that he was an Irishman, and savagely assaulted both the complainants.

It is currently believed in the House that the Government have practically decided to cancel the appointment of Sir Henry Blake. The members interested in the Colonies are desirous, however, of raising a debate on the subject for the purpose of eliciting the opinion of the House on the general question of the advisability of ascertaining the views of the Colonial Governments before such appointments are made.

Mr. Danford Thomas yesterday opened the inquest on the bodies of the men who were killed on Friday by the fall of a house in course of erection in Great Titchfield street. Evidence as to the identification of the deceased men having been given, and some witnesses having been examined respecting the fall of the house, the inquiry was adjourned for the testimony of experts regarding the probable cause of the accident.

Walter William Edwards, a solicitor's clerk, was charged at Manchester yesterday with embezzling £460, the property of his employers. He was entrusted with the money to pay off a mortgage, but getting drunk he absconded to Liverpool. He afterwards surrendered himself, and accompanied a detective to Liverpool, where £310 was recovered. Since then £85 had been given up. Sentence of four months' imprisonment was passed.

Eord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s.* per month (Second-hand, 10*s.* 6*d.* per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

## ALL DROWNED IN SIGHT OF LAND.

### EXCITING SCENE AND A DEATH ON THE SANDS.

Yesterday the brig *Granite*, Captain Leng, of West Hartlepool, while endeavouring to enter the Tees, grounded upon Seaton North Gare. The Seaton lifeboat, and subsequently the Middlesbrough lifeboat, went to the rescue. The position was so perilous that, although repeated and desperate attempts were made to get alongside, the vessel went to pieces before this could be done, drowning her crew of eight in sight of a large crowd of spectators, one of whom, Miss Strover, was dreadfully excited, and dropped dead on the sands. Most of the crew belong to Hartlepool and Whitby. Captain Leng leaves a widow and three children.

## THE DEFENCE OF PRADO.

The proceedings in the Prado trial commenced yesterday by a speech from M. Comby, pleading for the prisoner. He pointed out that the proofs of Prado having committed the murder were wanting. It had been impossible to ascertain the precise hour at which Marie Aguétant returned home with the man who murdered her. As for the time at which the murderer left, several witnesses went to show it was one o'clock in the morning. Now Prado, even according to Eugénie Forestier, who denounced him as the murderer, owns he was at her lodgings at midnight. The *alibi* was, therefore, thoroughly established. Moreover, Prado did not know Marie Aguétant, but, even supposing he had been acquainted with her, that would not be a reason to jump to the conclusion that he had killed her.

Referring to the Attorney-General's reproach that Prado would not, or rather dared not disclose his origin, M. Comby made quite a sensation by saying, "Of what importance in the present trial can the name of Prado's family be? If he keeps it secret, who can affirm it is not for private reasons? I know that name, and all that I may be permitted to say to the jury is that if to-morrow Europe were to learn who the man that is now standing at the prisoner's bar really is, a thrill of astonishment would seize every one, and all would feel for Prado that pity always awakened by great misfortunes."

M. Danet then addressed the court on behalf of Eugénie Forestier, and the hearing of the case was again adjourned.

## THE JOURNEY ACROSS GREENLAND.

The following letter from Dr. Fridtiof Nansen, the Arctic explorer, dated from Godthaab, has been published in Copenhagen:—

After cruising about under difficulties among the ice-floes for twelve days, during which we were much hindered by whirlpools, we at length reached land to the north of Cape Farvel, in lat. 61. On August 15 we began our journey over the ice at Umivik, but were compelled to take a line sixty miles south of where we intended to cross. We reached Godthaab on October 3, and are all in good health.

## TAKEN FROM "TRUTH."

The Queen will hold an investiture of the Orders of the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, and the Star of India during her approaching stay at Windsor, and on the same occasion a number of personages are to receive "the honour of knighthood."

Her Majesty intends to place an equestrian statue of the late Emperor Frederick in Windsor Great Park, in close proximity to the statue of the Prince Consort, which has been purchased out of the Women's Jubilee Offering.

I learn that the total cost to the Queen of the Jubilee Festivities last year was £60,000. The largest payments were in the departments of the Master of the Horse and the Lord Steward, the accounts from the former office being enormous.

One of the Queen's Jubilee presents, which has attracted a considerable amount of attention at Glasgow, is a huge silver-gilt plateau, which was the joint offering of her Majesty's children and grandchildren. This piece of plate is, curiously enough, engraved with the name of a jeweller at Berlin, although one would suppose that such an article could quite as well have been purchased in London.

The Princess of Wales presented the Prince on Friday morning with a birthday gift, in the shape of a charming pastel portrait of herself, which was executed by Mr. Van der Weyde, during her recent stay at Marlborough House, where she gave him several sittings. The likeness is excellent.

The Emperor William is having a private railway carriage built for his own use at a cost of £7,000. It is fifty feet in length, and contains dining-room, study, bedroom, dressing-room, and bath.

I hear that the escape of the Emperor and Empress of Russia in the recent railway accident was simply miraculous. They retained their presence of mind, and were active in assisting the wounded for some two hours; but then the reaction commenced, and the Empress had a frightful fit of hysterics, after which she fainted twice. Her Majesty has been very ill and in a highly nervous state ever since, and her condition excites the utmost anxiety.

Mdme. de Lieven's correspondence with the late Lord Granville is not at Stafford House, but that lady's correspondence with the first Earl Grey is there. The present Earl Grey, however, objects to its being published.

A strongly-worded remonstrance has been privately addressed to Lord Salisbury by some of his Anglican supporters against the manner in which Mr. Smith has been dispensing the Church patronage of the Crown. The appointment of Dr. Kynaston to the living of St. Luke's, Kentish-town, is only the latest of a long and discreditable series of blunders on Mr. Smith's part. Only men who are thoroughly experienced in parochial work should be placed in such positions, and Dr. Kynaston is the second schoolmaster who has been appointed to a Crown living within the last two months.

Mr. Ernest Gye is suffering so severely from his eyesight (he is now almost blind) that it is feared he will be unable to accompany his wife, Mdme. Albani, on her visit to Canada, for which country she starts on January 12. The lady will therefore be pioneered by Mr. Lavine, who has been appointed her agent.

I sincerely trust that Mr. Chamberlain's private felicity will make up for his public disappointments, and that he will learn by practical experience that for inhabitants of two countries to live happily in unity it is necessary that the stronger should not bully and coerce the weaker.

To meet the American invasion I would suggest that our girls take American girls as their models, and that their parents do not give any financial preference to their brothers over them.

HATCHARDS, BOOKSELLERS, 187, PICCADILLY, W. All the New and Standard Books. Discount 3*d.* in the shilling. Post orders promptly executed.

## Tittle Tattle for the Tea Table.

The editor of *Murray's Magazine* who now stands out as the unconscious cause of Sir Charles Warren's latest resignation is a nephew of the late Matthew Arnold, and a cousin of Mr. Arnold-Forster. Mr. Arnold is quite a young man; but in "big-pot-hunting" (if I may be allowed the phrase) he is already running hard that old and hardened hand Mr. Knowles.

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The strength of the Tzar, which has given rise to many stories, among others to a variant of the exploit told by Carlyle of the notable who could straighten a horse shoe with his hands, seems to have stood him in good stead at Borki. But for his ability to support the heavy roof of the dining car which came crashing down upon the heads of the Imperial party, the Tzarina and her children might have been killed. As it was, both Tzar and Tzarina seem to have been somewhat badly cut about the hands.

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Mdme. Novikoff, who has returned to Claridge's Hotel, where she held her salon when she first came to London, gives the first of her receptions this year to-morrow, at five. These gatherings are always polyglot, lively, and amusing.

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The Rev. Malcolm MacColl, who went down the other day for a few days' fishing in the Tweed, is back in town again. On Monday he had good sport, but the rain came down like a deluge yesterday, and the river being in flood he might as well cast his line from the windows of the Devonshire Club, so far as the prospect of catching salmon is concerned.

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Is the Commission really worth while? The question is now being very generally asked. It may assist towards an answer if I say that, according to the gossip of the bar, the Commission is costing precisely three guineas a minute. This calculation includes the whole expenditure of all the parties concerned, the State included. As for the expenses of the *Times*, it is estimated that they will as nearly as possible eat up the profits of a year.

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But what are the profits of the *Times?* No one knows. A former editor was once asked, and said that he believed the profits were £300,000 a year, but that he did not know, as the proprietors always kept it a profound secret. This conversation occurred many years ago, but even then the editor's estimate was, I imagine, largely exaggerated.

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In consequence of the death of Mr. A. H. Baily there will be sold by Messrs. Hodgson, of Chancery-lane, on Friday next, the well-known green periodical called *Baily's Monthly Magazine of Sports and Pastimes*, which has been for so long unrivalled in its particular department. *Baily's Magazine* is not what it was; for though still superior to its rivals the latter have nevertheless tended to reduce its circulation; but it has always been a most respectable magazine in the sporting world. The *Sporting Mirror* is dead; but its place is being attempted to be taken by the new *Magazine of Sport*. The property comes to the hammer under an order of the Court of Chancery.

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It may not be generally known, but nevertheless it is a fact, that Tom Sayers's belt is in the market. It is of massive silver, and was presented to Tom Sayers on the occasion of his memorable "International Prize Fight" with J. C. Heenan, the "Benicia Boy." The inscription on the belt runs:—"Champion of England. Presented to Thomas Sayers by George Wilkes, Esq., Editor of the New York *Spirit of the Times*, May 30, 1860." It would be interesting to know the cause of this interesting relic being offered for sale. When Sayers died this belt was among other things purchased by Glen, who trained the pugilist for the above encounter.

***

There are some interesting references to leading statesmen in Principal Tulloch's account of the marriage of the late Prince Leopold, *vide* Mrs. Oliphant's memoir. "Mr. Gladstone looked like a pale prophet. There was a funny contrast between his uniform and his thoughtful face." "Mr. Chamberlain, a dapper-looking, by no means formidable-like Radical, with his glass stuck in his eye, and his uniform, seemed somehow out of place. I wonder if he was thinking how grand it would be for the Radicals to sack the whole concern!" "John Morley is very pleasant, and as little like an Atheist and Radical as possible; rather like a Dissenting Minister." "Lord Iddesleigh very much changed. That brat Lord R. Churchill has, I fear, been too much for him."

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The Irish peasants have been sneered at as a nation of beggars, but are the landlords without reproach? An appeal is being indiscriminately made in London on "behalf of a respectable family reduced from comfort to the deepest distress by the present condition of landed property in Ireland." An autograph letter signed "R. P. Blennerhassett," of 52, Hans-place, London, S.W., has been sent to entire strangers asking for "any contribution, however small." References may be made to Lady Warren, Warren's Court, Lisarda, county Cork; the Countess of Bandon, Castle Bernard, county Cork; the Viscountess Doneraile, Doneraile Court, Mallow; Arthur H. Smith Barry, Esq., M.P., Fota, Queenstown. Surely a family with such influential connections might be assisted without an indiscriminate appeal of this kind.

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I was very glad to stumble upon a familiar name the other day in the list of distinguished visitors arriving in London. Sir John Pope Hennessy has taken up his quarters in Claridge's Hotel, which affords a convenient centre for the machinations of the most indefatigable of colonial Governors. What particular hot water Sir J. P. is likely to get into next, no one knows but Sir J. P. himself; but I suppose his action against the *Times* is enough to occupy him at present.

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and untampered with. It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

## LAST NIGHT'S DIVISION.

### LIBERAL UNIONISTS AND PUBLIC JOBBERY.

The division on the Jobbery Debate last night, which resulted in the Government escaping defeat by only nineteen votes, was remarkable for a certain amount of cross voting.

The motion was moved by a Tory Democrat, Mr. Jennings (Stockport), but his co-teller was a Radical, Mr. Lawson (West St. Pancras). The bulk of their supporters were Liberals, but the minority included (besides Mr. Jennings himself) the following Tory members:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. E. W. Beckett, Yorkshire, N.R. | Mr. R. W. Hanbury, Preston. |
| Lord C. Beresford, Marylebone. | Mr. Henniker Heaton, Canterbury. |
| Lord R. Churchill, Paddington. | Mr. J. R. Kelly, Camberwell. |
| Colonel Hamilton, Southwark. | Mr. Byron Reed, Bradford. |

Turning now to the majority we find that many Liberal Unionists were as usual "more Tory than many Tories." The following five voted against the motion to censure the flagrant jobs and sinecures which Mr. Jennings and Lord Randolph Churchill unearthed in the Law Offices:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Richard Chamberlain, Islington. | Mr. Kenrick, North Birmingham. |
| Lord Hartington, Rossendale. | Mr. Powell Williams, South Birmingham. |
| Mr. Heneage, Grimsby. | |

It will be observed that the Chamberlain family voted three strong in favour of the practice of public plunder.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

### DISASTROUS COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN BELGIUM.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THIRTY LIVES.

DOUR, Nov. 14.—An explosion of firedamp occurred last night in the Frederick pits at this place. It is feared that thirty of the miners have been killed.

### MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S QUIET WEDDING.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's marriage with Miss Mary Endicott will be solemnized privately to-morrow at St. John's Church, in this city. The ceremony will be of the simplest character, without bridesmaids or best man, and no guests will be invited except the bride's relatives, President and Mrs. Cleveland, and a few of the higher Government officials.

### THE COAL STRIKE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, Nov. 13.—A slight hitch has occurred which has hindered the signature of the agreement between the colliery masters and the men on strike. It is, however, expected that this difficulty will be adjusted, and that work will be resumed shortly. Three miners have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from five to eight months for having taken part in riotous demonstrations in September last.

The drought which has prevailed in New South Wales for some months still continues.

### ANTI-CONSERVATIVE DEMONSTRATIONS AT BARCELONA.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—At Barcelona, yesterday, the students again paraded the streets and made a hostile demonstration before the house of the Conservative leader in that city. Some persons attempting to interfere, a disturbance ensued in which blows were freely exchanged and stones thrown. The assemblage was eventually dispersed by the police, who made several arrests. The manifestations were, however, continued before the different Conservative newspaper offices until the students finally dispersed.

### AN ASSASSINATION PLOT DISCOVERED.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, Nov. 13.—Mr. Dunsmuir, President of the British Columbian Legislative Assembly, and an extensive colliery proprietor and shipowner, has received a letter threatening him with assassination. An individual has been arrested and charged with the offence. It has been discovered that two Mexicans had been brought from California to commit the crime.

### THE SIEGE OF SUAKIN.

The fire from the enemy's guns is increasing daily, and displays greater accuracy of aim. Many shells fall into Suakin, doing considerable damage to the houses and shops in the outer town. The Arabs also keep up a heavy rifle fire from the trenches. Many persons have had narrow escapes from being hit by the shells, nearly all of which now burst. The number of those in the trenches is believed to have been much strengthened. The *Racer* and *Starling* fire numbers of shells daily, which, it is reported, are producing considerable effect. The gunners in the ships and forts, however, cannot dismount the enemy's pieces, as they are unable to ascertain their exact position.

### WHERE AND WHEN FATHER McFADDEN WILL SPEAK.

Father McFadden, of Gweedore, as already stated, is about to visit London. He has placed himself in the hands of the "Home Rule Union," with the object of addressing a series of meetings. The Home Rule Union has arranged with local Liberal associations in London to hold meetings as follows:—Thursday, November 15, a drawing-room meeting in Hampstead; Friday, November 16, Chelsea Town-hall (Lord Monkswell in the chair); Saturday, 17th, is not yet fixed; on Sunday he will meet the members of the Metropolitan Branch of the Irish National League at the Bishop Bagshot branch, 19, College-street, Chelsea; Monday, November 19, he will address two meetings in Westminster, at the Temperance-hall, Regency-street, and the other at De Selincourt's Hall; Tuesday, November 20, at the Bow Vestry-hall, where the Right Hon. G. Shaw Lefevre will preside; and Wednesday, November 21, in the St. Pancras Vestry-hall, where Mr. T. Eccleston Gibb, the treasurer of the Home Rule Union, will preside. The subject of Father McFadden's addresses will be "Irish Evictions," and the object of the meetings is to bring home to the people of London the fact that ten thousand eviction notices have been issued in Ireland, and what that fact means.

**FOURTH EDITION.**

# AT THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

THE EVIDENCE OF INFORMERS.

When the Special Commissioners took their seats and resumed their inquiry this morning, Mr. Atkinson asked permission to put in the box the witness named Michael Flanergan, who was under examination yesterday when the court rose. Sir James Hannen, however, observed that so far as the examination went last night he did not think it pertinent. Mr. Atkinson then put some questions as to the contributions he paid to a man named Stephen Meaney who called upon him in 1885 at Jersey steel works, Pittsburg, in company with O'Donovan Rossa and Ford. In cross-examination by Mr. Reid, witness stated that he gave money in 1879 for the purpose of purchasing arms, but his contribution in 1885 was to aid the distress in Ireland. He denied that he knew O'Donovan Rossa was an advocate of outrage and dynamite before 1885. In that year, when he came back to Ireland, he brought firearms with him, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. He also denied that he was a member of any secret society. He was a member of the Hibernian Society, but that was not a secret society. He was on the point of returning to America last May, because he did not wish to give evidence concerning a moonlighting expedition of which he knew something, when he was detained at Cork.

"Who asked you to give evidence in this inquiry?" finally interrogated Mr. Reid.

"I told the sergeant in charge of me at Cork that I brought some firearms from America. He asked me some questions. That is all the information I ever gave. I got a subpœna three weeks ago."

MR. DAVITT PUTS SOME QUESTIONS.

Mr. Michael Davitt next took Flanergan in hand; and, referring to his note-book, put a series of searching questions. There were a good many repetitions of the phrase "I could not tell you;" but on the whole Mr. Davitt's skilful cross-examination elicited a good many interesting facts. Flanergan gave the names and addresses of some of the persons present at the Pittsburg meeting, which was held in a hall in the Fifth-avenue. He did not know what kind of meeting it was; but its object was to collect money for arms for the west of Clare. It might have been a meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He belonged to that order, but he could not say what division, nor could he say what had become of his subscription card.

"You swear that you don't know Meaney is dead?" said Mr. Davitt. "It's the first time I've heard of it," replied witness. He read the *Tuam News* sometimes, but he had never seen any account of the funeral demonstration on the occasion of Meaney being buried. He attended a meeting in 42nd-street, New York, just before he came to Ireland in the year 1885. He "disremembered" the exact date; Patrick Ford, Rossa, and Meaney were present. Mr. Davitt, suggesting that the witness had heard that "photographs do not lie," tried to induce him to identify Mr. Ford by means of a photograph, but the invitation was not successful. He, however, ventured upon a "description" of the editor of the *Irish World*. He was 5 ft. 6 in. or 5 ft. 7 in. in height, between fifty and fifty-four years of age, neither dark nor fair. Witness subscribed money for "the distress" in 1885, but he could not tell in what part of Ireland the distress existed: "that was what the money was collected for." He did not know that Meaney was dead until Mr. Davitt mentioned the fact. Sullivan saw Meaney give him the revolver in Sullivan's house. He brought one to Ireland, but it was taken from him.

A LAND LEAGUE BRANCH VINDICATED.

Pat Horty, from the neighbourhood of Gort, with whom the last witness had lived for a time, next went into the box. A mild-mannered man, wearing on towards middle age, he appeared to give his evidence fairly, if tamely. He was permitted to sit during his examination, as he had been shot in the leg by moonlighters two or three years ago. Before 1880 he had been a Fenian for a few months. He was a member of the committee of his local branch of the Land League, which passed resolutions in favour of fair rents, and endeavoured to bring the people "in unity with one another," so that reductions might be obtained from the landlord, as they were "going like shot" behind each others' back to the agent's office to pay the full rent. "I was writted myself, and sold out," he interjected. The League also passed resolutions recommending the boycotting of people who took farms from which people had been evicted; "that was all." He never joined the local branch of the National League, as it proceeded too much "on its own hook": it was not regulated by the ordinary rules. In July, 1887, he had some turf burnt, and one October night his house was fired into whilst Flanergan was there with witness's mother and little nephew. Two of the "moonlighters" were sons of members of the National League; none of them were themselves members of the League. Subsequently, he was shot by "moonlighters," who were auxiliary members of the National League branch. He believed that the local branch of the National League was afterwards suppressed. He thought that he had become obnoxious through his intimacy with Flanergan.

In cross-examination by Sir Charles Russell, the witness admitted that the Mansion House Committee's Report gave a very fair idea of the distress existing in the Gort district in 1879 and 1880.

Sir Charles Russell: Could the people live and support themselves and pay the rents that were then charged?—The Witness: No; they could not possibly.

Is there any truth in the suggestion that the committee and members of the local Land League did anything to encourage outrage in your neighbourhood?—No, certainly not.

Whatever outsiders or "Moonlighters" may have done the committee did nothing of the kind?—The committee of the League had nothing to do with any outrage, certainly not.

The witness also explained the nature of the boycotting recommended: a man who took farms from which poor men had been evicted was not to be shown any freedom; they were to be driven out at any cost.

Mr. Biggar caused some amusement by asking whether the "Moonlighters" were not convicted by a "packed jury." The President, of course, would not permit the question to be pressed.

WHEN WERE THE PAYMENT OF RENT AND LANDGRABBING MADE CRIMES.

Richard Creagh, a police-sergeant, who arrested Branelly last May for paying a moonlight visit to the last witness, produced a card of the National League which was found in the prisoner's house. The witness was cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell with respect to his knowledge of certain crimes prior to October, 1879. The contention of the prosecution has been that tenants were never threatened nor cattle and crops injured for paying rent without getting reductions or taking evicted farms before the Land League was established. The witness could not recollect any cases of intimidation or outrages from these causes before the date named. Sir Charles held in his hand a parliamentary return of crime from the beginning of 1879 while he cross-examined. He afterwards read out several instances from the return, showing that crimes of the nature indicated had been committed before October.

# IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO-DAY.

The Speaker took the chair at 12.15.

WRONGFUL IMPRISONMENT.—Mr. Milvain asked the Home Secretary whether an inquiry had been made into the confession of a man who alleged that he and another committed a burglary at Edlingham Vicarage, in the county of Northumberland, for which offence two other men were convicted in 1879, and had been ever since suffering penal servitude.

Mr. Matthews said that he had been inquiring into the circumstances of this case, which were of a most singular and unprecedented character. After careful consideration he had directed criminal proceedings to be taken against the two other men. It would not be proper for him to express any opinion upon the matter pending the issue, but he had ordered the two men convicted in 1879 to be released on licence.

SIR HENRY BLAKE'S APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies what were the exact words of the telegram from the Prime Minister of Queensland requesting to be informed of the name of the proposed Governor before the actual appointment; and whether the Government of South Australia had communicated a similar request to the British Government regarding the new Governor of South Australia; and, if so, what reply had been sent by the Secretary of State.

Sir John Gorst said the exact words of the telegram received on the 18th of October were as follows:—"That I may be informed confidentially of the name of the proposed governor of Queensland before the Secretary of State for the Colonies decides definitely in the matter." The letter addressed to the Agent-General, in reply to the telegram was read on Monday last. Perhaps he might take the opportunity of reading the telegram, which was addressed from the Governor of Queensland on the 8th inst., the reply to which was read to the House a day or two ago. It was received on the 8th of November, and was as follows:—"Referring to your telegram of the 19th of October informing the Secretary of State for the Colonies that Sir Henry Blake's appointment is not acknowledged to be satisfactory, its announcement has been received with astonishment and indignation. His career could not have marked him out as fit to govern a colony possessing a responsible Government. A more unfortunate appointment could not be. Sir Samuel Griffiths asks me to join his protest with mine, so that both sides of politics are represented." A letter was received yesterday from the Agent-General of South Australia, but he had not been able to consider his reply to it.

## SUPPOSED DROWNING OF MR. PYNE, M.P.

A Dublin correspondent telegraphs: Captain Helvennes, of the London and North Western Company's steamer *the Shamrock*, running between Dublin and Holyhead, reported this morning on arrival in Dublin that a first-class saloon passenger, named Pyne, believed to be Mr. Douglas Pyne, M.P. for Waterford, either fell or jumped overboard about midway between Holyhead and Dublin, and was drowned. The body has not been recovered. Mr. J. D. Pyne was the son of a Surrey rector, and was born in 1847. He was a tenant of the Duke of Devonshire, and lived in Lisfarney Castle, near Waterford. The manner in which he shut himself up in his castle, and was able for many weeks to defy the authorities, who were endeavouring to arrest him under the Crimes Act, caused a considerable amount of interest and amusement at the time. He ultimately managed to escape from his stronghold, came to London, and was arrested on entering the House of Commons.

MR. J. D. PYNE, M.P

## INSTALLATION OF THE DEAN OF CHICHESTER.

This morning Canon Pigou was installed in Chichester Cathedral Dean, in place of the late Mr. Burgon. There was a large congregation of clergy and laity of all ranks. After the first lesson the Dean was led to his stall by two of the canons, Bishop Tufnell and Canon Croft. Sir E. Roper, the registrar, read the mandate for the installation, and the senior canon inducted Canon Pigou into all and singular the rights and appurtenances of the deanery. After some special suffrages and collects the "Te Deum" was sung, and the service proceeded in the accustomed manner to its close. The Dean was subsequently placed with due ceremony in the chief chair of the Chapter. He is expected to go into residence at the end of the month, and preach his first sermon on Christmas Day.

## THE NEW WARDEN OF KEBLE COLLEGE.

The Rev. James Wilson, Fellow of Merton College and Warden of Radley, has been elected to the wardenship of Keble College, Oxford, this morning, in place of the Rev. E. S. Talbot, who has resigned to take the vicariate of Leeds. The council who elect included Earl Beauchamp, Viscount Cranbrook, the Bishop of Lincoln, Canons Liddon and Bright, Mr. Shaw Stewart, Colonel Sackville West, and Dr. West, who were all present. Service in the chapel followed the election.

## THE OPENING OF THE YANGTSZE.

The *London and China Telegraph* states that good news has been received as to the attempt to be made to navigate the upper water of the Yangtsze as far as Ching-King. We understand that Sir John Walsham has telegraphed to the effect that the difficulty with regard to the permit has been arranged, and that the steamer can start directly up the river. Certain regulations for the prevention of accidents with junks have also been agreed upon, and these regulations are to be discussed between the local authorities at Ichang and Mr. Little, through her Majesty's Consul at that place. Both these gentlemen have received the necessary instructions on the subject from Sir John Walsham.

## DECAPITATED ON THE LINE AT HIGHGATE.

Yesterday morning between half-past nine and ten o'clock a man about sixty years of age committed suicide in a railway tunnel on the Great Northern Railway at Highgate. He had placed his neck on one of the rails as a train approached, and his head was cleanly severed from his body. His coat, stick, and glasses were found placed by the side of the line.

# IMPORTANT INFORMATION IN WHITECHAPEL.

## A MINUTE DESCRIPTION OF THE MURDERER.

Last evening a man named George Hutchinson, a groom, who is now working as a labourer, made the following statement to a reporter, and his description of the murderer agrees in every particular with that already furnished by the police and published yesterday morning :—

On Thursday I had been to Romford, and I returned from there about two o'clock on Friday morning, having walked all the way. I came down Whitechapel-road into Commercial-street. As I passed Thrawl-street I passed a man standing at the corner of the street, and as I went towards Flower and Dean-street I met the woman Kelly, whom I knew very well, having been in her company a number of times. She said, "Mr. Hutchinson, can you lend me sixpence?" I said, "I cannot, as I am spent out, going down to Romford." She then walked on towards Thrawl-street, saying, "I must go and look for some money." The man who was standing at the corner of Thrawl-street then came towards her, put his hand on her shoulder, and said something to her which I did not hear; they both burst out laughing. He put his hand again on her shoulder, and they both walked slowly towards me. I walked on to the corner of Fashion-street, near the public-house. As they came by me his arm was still on her shoulder. He had a soft felt hat on, and this was drawn down somewhat over his eyes. I put down my head to look him in the face, and he turned and looked at me very sternly. They walked across the road to Dorset-street. I followed them across, and stood at the corner of Dorset-street. They stood at the corner of Miller's-court for about three minutes. Kelly spoke to the man in a loud voice, saying, "I have lost my handkerchief." He pulled a red handkerchief out of his pocket and gave it to Kelly, and they went up the court together. I went to look up the court to see if I could see them, but could not. I stood there for three-quarters of an hour to see if they came down again, but they did not, and so I went away. My suspicions were aroused by seeing the man so well dressed, but I had no suspicion that he was the murderer. The man was about 5 ft. 6 in. in height, and about thirty-four or thirty-five years of age, with dark complexion, and dark moustache, turned up at the ends. He was wearing a long, dark coat, trimmed with astrachan, a white collar, with black necktie, in which was affixed a horse-shoe pin. He wore a pair of dark "spats" with light buttons, over button boots, and displayed from his waistcoat a massive gold chain. His watch chain had a big seal, with a red stone hanging from it. He had a heavy moustache, curled up, dark eyes, and bushy eyebrows. He had no side whiskers, and his chin was clean shaven. He looked like a foreigner. I went up the court, and stayed there a couple of minutes, but did not see any light in the house, or hear any noise. I was out on Monday night until three o'clock looking for him. I could swear to the man anywhere. I told one policeman on Sunday morning what I had seen, but did not go to the police-station. I told one of the lodgers here about it on Monday, and he advised me to go to the police-station, which I did at night. The man carried a small parcel in his hand about eight inches long, and it had a strap round it. He had it tightly grasped in his left hand. It looked as though it was covered with dark American cloth. He carried in his right hand, which he laid upon the woman's shoulder, a pair of brown kid gloves. One thing I noticed, and that was that he walked very softly. I believe that he lives in the neighbourhood, and I fancied that I saw him in Petticoat-lane on Sunday morning, but I was not certain. I have been to the Shoreditch mortuary, and recognized the body as that of the woman Kelly, whom I saw at two o'clock on Friday morning. Kelly did not seem to me to be drunk, but was a little bit spreeish. After I left the court I walked about all night, as the place where I usually sleep was closed. I came in as soon as it opened in the morning. When I left the corner of Miller's-court the clock struck three. One policeman went by the Commercial-street end of Dorset-street while I was standing there, but not one came down Dorset-street.

### WHAT IS CONSIDERED "IMPORTANT"?

A paragraph in the morning papers states that the police have received from Mr. Samuel Osborne, wire worker, 20, Garden-row, London-road, a statement to the effect that he was walking along St. Paul's-churchyard yesterday behind a respectably dressed man, when a parcel, wrapped in a newspaper, fell from the man's coat. Osborne told him that he had dropped something; but the man denied that the parcel belonged to him. Osborne picked up the parcel, and found that it contained a knife, having a peculiarly-shaped handle and a thick blade, six or seven inches long, with stains upon it resembling blood. The parcel also contained a brown kid glove, smeared with similar stains on both sides. Osborne found a constable, and together they searched for the mysterious individual, but without success. The parcel, says the paragraph, was handed to the City police authorities, "who, however, attach no importance to the matter." What on earth could be more important, after the statement made by the man Hutchinson and quoted above?

## DEWSBURY ELECTION.

The nominations for the vacancy were made to-day, the candidates nominated being Mr. Mark Oldroyd (Liberal), manufacturer, of Dewsbury, and Mr. Hugh Oakley Arnold Forster (Unionist), publisher, of Onslow-houses, London. Both parties are working hard. The polling takes place on Friday, and the result will be declared about midnight.

# THIS DAY'S RACING.

## DERBY MEETING.

BELPER HANDICAP HURDLE RACE PLATE.—(About two miles).—Silver Sea (Brazil), 1. Christmas Gift (Hopwood, junr.), 2. Coraline (Mawson), 3. Also ran: Sherbrooke (A. Nightingall), Redclyffe (Lowe), Hettie (W. Nightingall). Betting: 2 to 1 agst Sherbrooke, 9 to 2 agst Coraline and Silver Sea, 5 to 1 agst Hettie, 7 to 1 agst Redclyffe.

SELLING HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP (About five furlongs).—Redlight (F. Barrett), 1. Volscian Queen (Mumford), 2. Velleda (S. Loates), 3. Also ran: Thanet (Rickaby), Robert Bruce (Robinson), Ivy Constance (Watts).

## MANCHESTER NOVEMBER MEETING.

ACCEPTANCES FOR THE MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP:—Goldseeker, Stourhead Reve d'Or, Button Park, Eiridspord, Phil, Zanzibar, Nappa, Aperse, Kenilworth, Zama, Mamia Lady Rosebery, Tonans, Rhythm, Mont d'Or, Bellatrix, Claymore, Sorrento, Fallow Chat, Fealty, Moss Paul, Governor Waller, Yarm, Polydor. The highest weight accepting being 8 st 9 lb, it has been raised to 8 st 12 lb, and the others in proportion.

## FOOTBALL.

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE *v.* WELLINGTON COLLEGE.—The annual match between these public schools under Rugby Union rules was played yesterday on the college ground at Marlborough. The home fifteen proved the stronger team, and Wellington were beaten by one goal and three tries to nothing.

## ROWING.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY COLQUHOUN SCULLS.—The annual race for the Colquhoun Sculls began yesterday afternoon. In the first heat, A. L. R. Gaddum, First Trinity, won by eighty yards from A. Hardie, Trinity Hall, who then ceased rowing, and B. W. Crump, Jesus, finished second. Time, 9 min. 19 sec. In the second heat, S. D. Muttlebury, Third Trinity (the Light Blue president), won as he pleased from H. W. Smyth, Third Trinity. Time, 9 min. 13 2-5 sec. In the third heat, P. E. Shaw, Lady Margaret B.C., won by three dozen yards from A. G. Cooke, Lady Margaret B.C. Time, 8 min. 35 sec. The final heat will take place to-day between Muttlebury, Shaw, and Gaddum.

## *BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.*

DEATH.—On the 12th inst., William Quilter, of 28, Norfolk-street, Park-lane, and 5, Moorgate street, London, in his 81st year.

# THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

*Half-past One.*

## HOME RAILWAYS AND FOREIGN STOCKS FIRM.—AMERICANS BETTER.

There is a much better demand for money in the open market this morning in connection with the payments on the Stock Exchange, and lenders are able to obtain 2 per cent. for advances for the day. The discount rate, however, has not been affected, and is weak at 3 per cent. for three months' bank paper, with only a small number of bills offering. The return of notes from Russia which have been duly sent into the Bank of England has given operators in the discount market another excuse for letting the rate again slip away, and it is not at all probable that a large withdrawal of gold for the River Plate, should it come off, as appears likely, will have much effect. A disquieting feature, however, should be the fact that the Berlin exchange has fallen to gold point.

Although this is the last day of the fortnightly settlement on the Stock Exchange, and operators are for the most part busy with the final arrangements in connection therewith, a fair amount of new business has been entered into, and markets generally present a firm appearance. Consols are steady without further movement, but in the Home Railway market there is an all round rise, most marked in the more speculative stocks, such as Brighton Deferred and Hull and Barnsley. The traffics are mostly regarded as satisfactory, and in several instances show substantial increases. Foreign Government Bonds, too, are all higher, though in this department there is an absence of anything like activity. The downward movement in the American Railroad market has been checked, though there is no recovery of importance in prices. The chief advance is in Missouri, Kansas, and Texas shares and Norfolk and Western Preference. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks are firmer, in sympathy with American, and Mexican Railway issues are steady. In the Mining market De Beers Diamond shares continue to be offered, but in the Miscellaneous market Primitiva Nitrate shares fully maintain the recent considerable rise.

The Stock Market at New York yesterday opened very excited, and decidedly active but weak. With London and traders selling prices declined ½ to 3, Vanderbilts leading. Good buying at the low figures settled the list, and recoveries were general after the first hour. Later on there was buying in New England and specialties, which caused a general rally. The market closed quiet but firm, at generally slight declines from the first prices.

The Consul-General for Paraguay has notified to the Council of Foreign Bondholders that he has received the remittance for the payment of the coupon, due 1st January, 1889, on the Paraguay Bonds of 1886.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing :—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Risen*: Brighton Deferred 1, Hull and Barnsley ½, North Western ⅜, Great Eastern, Great Western, and North British Deferred ¼, Midland, North Eastern, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛. *Fallen*: Sheffield Deferred ¼.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: French Three per Cents. and Turkish 1871 ¼, Egyptian State Domain ¼, the Preference and Daira ⅛, Hungarian Gold, Italian, Portuguese, and Russian 1873 ⅛ each, and Peruvian Six per Cents. 1-16. *Declined*: Spanish Four per Cents 1-16.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Risen*: Missouri, Kansas, and Texas ¾, Norfolk and Western and Northern Pacific Preferences ½, Erie Second Mortgage ½, the shares ⅛, Denver Ordinary and Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅜, Wabash Preference ¼, Union Pacific ⅜, New York Central, Philadelphia and Reading shares, Mexican Central Bonds, and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ⅛. Louisville and Nashville and Atlantic Firsts ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Canadian Pacific ½, Nitrate shares ⅛, Grand Trunk First and Second Preferences ½.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Higher*: Namaqua ⅛, and Rio Tinto 1-16. *Fallen*: De Beers ¼, and Hotchkiss Ordinary ⅛.

TRAFFICS.—*Increases*: North Eastern, £4,980; Midland, £4,793; Great Northern, £2,098; Metropolitan, £746; District, £110; North Staffordshire, £530; Eastern and Midland, £20; Caledonian, £5,352. *Decrease*: Sheffield, £1,553.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet with a fair demand. Probable sales, 10,000. Prices on the spot are unchanged. Futures are steady, with buyers at one point decline.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.** | | |
| Consols | 100⅞ | 1⅛ |
| New Consols (2¼) | 97⅛ | ¼ |
| Reduced 3 p. c. | 99¼ | 100¼ |
| Local Loan Stock | 102½ | 3¼ |
| New 2½ per Cent. | 93¼ | 4¼ |
| India 3½ per Cent. | 105¼ | 6¼ |
| Do. 4½ p. c. Rs. | 71 | ½ |
| Egyptian Guar | 100¼ | ¾ |
| Met. Bd. Wks. 3½ | 111½ | 12¼ |
| Do. 3 p. c. Scrip | 101½ | 2 |
| Birmingham Crp. Stk. | 171 | ½ |
| Liverpool | 110½ | 11 |
| **FOREIGN STOCKS.** | | |
| Argentine 6 p. c. | 93 | 101 |
| Do. Hard Dols. | 63½ | 9½xd |
| Do. Treasury | 93 | 4 |
| Austrian Gold | 90 | 2 |
| Do. Silver | 63 | 70 |
| Brazilian 1875 | 102½ | 3¼ |
| B. Ayres 6 p. c. | 99 | 101 |
| Do. Cedulas I. | 60¼ | ¼xd |
| Chilian 4½ p.c. 1885 | 101 | 2 |
| Costa Rica A | 91 | 3 |
| Do. B | 91 | 2 |
| Egypt. State Dom. | 102¼ | ¾ |
| Do. Unified | 80½ | ⅞ |
| Do. Preference | 100⅛ | ⅜ |
| Do. Daira Sanier | 76¼ | 7 |
| French 3 p.c. Rnts | 81¼ | 2¼ |
| Do. 4½ p c. Rnts | 104¼ | ¾ |
| Greek 5 p.c. 1881 | 82½ | 3 |
| Hung. Gold Rentes | 83⅛ | 4⅛ |
| Italian | 95⅜ | ⅛ |
| Mexican Converted | 39⅛ | ⅞ |
| Peruvian 5 p.c. '72 | 15 7-16 | 9-16 |
| Do. 6 p.c. | 17⅞ | ⅝ |
| Portuguese | 63⅜ | ⅛ |
| Russian 1873 | 102⅞ | 1⅛ |
| Spanish 4 p.c. | 72½ | ⅝ |
| Turkish 1854 | 99 | 101 |
| Group 1 | 27½ | 8 |
| Group 2 | 16 | ¼ |
| Group 4 | 15¼ | ⅜ |
| 4½ p. c. 1871 | 81½ | 2 |
| 5 p. c. Defence | 93¼ | ¾ |
| 5 p. c. Priority | 82 | 4 |
| Uruguay Unified | 74¼ | ¾ |
| Virginia Funded | 39 | 41 |
| U.S. 4½ p.c. | 110 | 11 |
| **BRITISH RAILWAYS.** | | |
| Caledonian | 112½ | ⅜ |
| Great Eastern | 68¾ | ¼ |
| Great Northern | 115½ | 15½ |
| Ditto A | 100½ | 1⅛ |
| Great Western | 151⅛ | ⅜ |
| Hull and Barnsley | 33⅜ | 4 |
| Lanc. and York. | 116⅜ | 17½ |
| Brighton (Ordinary) | 142 | 4 |
| Brighton A | 130¼ | ½ |
| Chatham (Ordinary) | 23¼ | ½ |
| Do. Preference | 101¼ | 2¼ |
| North Western | 169⅜ | ⅜ |
| South Western | 139 | 40 |
| Manchester & Shef. | 68 | 70 |
| Do. A. | 35⅜ | 5 |
| Met. Consolidated | 75¼ | 6⅛ |
| Do. Land Stock | 69½ | 70½ |
| Do. District | 33 | ½ |
| Midland | 133⅜ | ⅞ |
| North British Pref | 73¼ | 4 |
| Do. Def. | 52¼ | ½ |
| North Eastern | 157⅞ | 8⅛ |
| North Stafford | 110½ | 11½ |
| South Eastern | 132 | 4 |
| Do. Deferred | 103¼ | ½ |
| **FOREIGN RAILWAYS.** | | |
| Canada Pacific | 59⅛ | ¼ |
| Cen. Pacific Share | 35¼ | 6 |
| Chic. Mil. and St. Pl | 67 | ¼ |
| Denver & R. Grande | 18 | ¼ |
| Do. Pref. | 47½ | 8 |
| Illinois Shares | 118 | 19 |
| Lake Shore | 102¼ | ½ |
| Ohio & Mississipp | 22½ | 3 |
| Louis. and Nash. | 59 | ½ |
| Mex. Cen. Bonds | 67 | ½ |
| Miss. Kan. & Texas | 13 | ⅛ |
| N. Y. Cen. Shares | 111 | ½ |
| New York Ontario | 15¼ | 16 |
| Erie Shares | 27⅛ | 8¼ |
| Do. Sec. Mort. | 102¼ | ¾ |
| Norfolk & West. Pre | 51½ | 2½ |
| N.Y.P. & O. 1st M | 39⅛ | ⅝ |
| North. Pacific Pref. | 61¼ | 2¼ |
| Pennsylvania Sh. | 54 | ½xd |
| Phil. and Read. Sh. | 21¼ | ¾ |
| Union Pacific Shares | 65¼ | ¾ |
| Wabash Preferred | 27¼ | ¾ |
| Do. Gen. Mort. | 42¼ | ¾ |
| Grand Trunk Sh. | 10 9-16 | 11-16 |
| Do. First Pref. | 65½ | 6⅝ |
| Do. Second Pref | 45½ | 6 |
| Do. Third Pref. | 25½ | ¼ |
| Do. Guaranteed | 69½ | 70 xd |
| Mexican Ordinary | 46⅜ | ⅝ |
| Do First Pref | 116 | ½xd |
| Ob. do. 2nd Pref | 73¼ | 4¼xd |
| Lombardo-Venetian | 8⅛ | 9 |
| Varna 3 per cent. | 7⅜ | ⅛ |
| Nitrate Railway | 29¼ | 30 |
| **BANKS.** | | |
| Alliance Bank | 133 | 141 |
| City Bank | 203 | 1⅛ |
| Consolidated Bank | 8 | ½ |
| Imperial Ottoman | 11 | ⅛ |
| London and County | 85½ | 6½ |
| Union of London | 40 | 1 |
| London and West. | 66½ | 7½ |
| London Joint Stock | 39 | 40 |
| Nat. Prov. of Eng. | 42½ | 3½ |
| Stand. Bnk. S. Africa | 48½ | 9½ |
| **MINES.** | | |
| Indian Consolidated | ¼ | ⅜ |
| Mysore shares | 3⅜ | ¾ |
| Ooregums | 1⅛ | ⅜ |
| Cape Copper | 6⅛ | ⅛ |
| Namaqua | 4⅜ | ⅝ |
| Mason and Barry | 11⅜ | ¾ |
| Rio Tinto | 26¼ | ⅜ |
| Montana £1 shares | 2 | ⅛ |
| De Beers, new shares | 16⅛ | ⅝ |
| Kimberley Cent. | — | — |
| **TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.** | | |
| Anglo-American | 4⅝ | 7 |
| Do. Pref. | 77 | 8 |
| Brazilian Submarine | 13¼ | ⅛ |
| Direct Unit. States | 9⅜ | ⅞ |
| Eastern | 12⅛ | ⅝ |
| Ditto Extension | 13⅛ | ⅜ |
| United Telephone | 13⅜ | ⅞ |
| Globe Teleg. Trust | 6¾ | 7 |
| **TRAMWAYS, ETC.** | | |
| London Gen. Om. | 190 | 200 |
| London Street | 13⅜ | 14½ |
| London Tramway | 13 | 14 |
| North Metropolitan | 17⅛ | 18½ |
| **WATERWORKS.** | | |
| Chelsea Waterworks | 260 | 5 |
| East London | 197 | 202 |
| Grand Junction | 123 | 7 |
| Kent | 270 | 5 |
| Lambeth | 255 | 60 |
| New River, New | 345 | 50 |
| S'thwrk & Vauxhal | 169 | 74 |
| W. Middlesex | 267 | 72 |
| **GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.** | | |
| Gaslight & Coke A | 246 | 50 |
| Imp. Continental | 209 | 12 |
| South Metropolitan | 300 | 5 |
| Brush Elec Lt (£4 pd) | 4 | ⅛ |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | |
| Allsopp | 7⅞ | 8½ |
| Guinness and Co. | 307½ | 12½ |
| Hotchkiss | 10 | ⅛ |
| Bryant and May | 12⅞ | 13⅛ |
| Spratt's Patent | 9¼ | 10 |
| London Nitrate | 25 | 7 |
| Primitiva Nitrate | 36¼ | 7⅛ |
| Salt Union Shares | 4⅛ | ⅛pm |
| P. and O. Steam. | 65 | 7 |
| Royal Mail Steam | 61 | 4 |
| Nat. Discount Co. | 111¼ | ¾ |
| Hudson's Bay | 18⅞ | 19⅛ |
| Suez Canal | 87¼ | 8¼ |
| E. & W. Ind. Dock | 23 | 5 |
| London and St. K. | 40 | 1 |

## FOUNDERING OF THE STEAMER "NANTES."
### GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Yesterday morning the Cunard Company received information which practically places the fate of their steamer *Nantes* beyond doubt, and leaves the belief that by her foundering a great loss of life has taken place. The able seaman who was picked up by the Norwegian barque, *Concord*, and landed at Newport, Mon., reached Liverpool yesterday morning, and gave full information of the disaster to the company. The steamer was kept afloat until ten minutes past six on Wednesday morning last, or about nine hours after the collision took place. When the *Theodor Ruyer* crashed into the *Nantes* nearly all the boats of the steamer were lost, and it is believed that only one remained. The crew appear to have made gallant and desperate efforts to save both their ship and their lives. The survivor who landed at Liverpool says he saw the steamer founder, and his opinion is that all the crew who were on board went down with her. He believed, indeed, that he was the sole survivor of the entire crew of the *Nantes*. There are, however, the two men, Callow, the boatswain, and Walsh, the winchman, who reached Trouville. These two men jumped on board the German ship just after the collision, and were saved in the boat belonging to that vessel. So far there are three survivors, and it is probable that the loss of life from the *Nantes* alone will number about thirty. The *Nantes* was an iron screw steamer of 1,473 tons gross register. She was built at Port Glasgow in 1873, and was well known as one of the Cunard line from Liverpool.

## MEETING ON CLERKENWELL GREEN.
### A PROCESSION CHARGED.—SEVERAL ARRESTS.

Last night Clerkenwell-green was the scene of a large demonstration gathered to commemorate the events of last November. The whole open space was closely packed, and the roofs and windows that commanded a view of the scene were crowded with spectators. The speechmaking was largely congratulatory at the resignation of Sir Charles Warren, and resolutions calling for the dismissal of Mr. Henry Matthews and the release of George Harrison were passed enthusiastically. Among the speakers were Mr. Cuninghame Graham, M.P., Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. William Morris, Dr. Aveling, and Mrs. Eleanor Mary Aveling. The police could not let the meeting disperse without creating disorder. As the procession was marching down towards Farringdon-road a number of mounted men charged it, and a man named Power was arrested, amid great confusion. A large crowd followed to King's-cross-road station, and there the police were very violent, and made several other arrests. With this exception, due entirely to the police, there was not the least disorder during the whole evening.

## A LONDON BOY DIES WHILE EN ROUTE TO PASTEUR.

An Exchange telegram from Paris to-day states that an English boy, named Michael Field, nine years of age, died in the Dieppe train in a fit of hydrophobia. He was bitten in London some time last month, and was on his way to M. Pasteur.

## SHIPPING ACTIVITY AT LIVERPOOL.

To-day's *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* says yesterday seems to have been a busy day at the Liverpool custom house. For foreign ports no fewer than thirty-two vessels were entered outwards, and out of this thirty-one were steamers, six of them being for the United States. The inward bound vessels arriving were also very numerous.

## MR. SHEEHAN, M.P., GOES TO GAOL.

Mr. Sheehan, M.P., was yesterday charged at Killarney, before Mr. Cecil Roche and Mr. M'Dermott, resident magistrates, under statute of Edward III., with abuse of constables in discharge of their duty, by uttering the words, "You may go further and fare worse," and also, "You wretch!" as a party of police under District Inspector Rogers were passing near his house. The defendant admitted using the first sentence, but denied uttering the two last words. Mr. Condon, M.P., gave evidence for the defence. Mr. Roche ordered the defendant to find two sureties of £25 each, and to enter into his own recognizances for £50 to be of good behaviour for twelve months, or in default to go to prison for one month. Mr. Sheehan said he would go to gaol, and the warrant was thereupon made out.

## THE RESCUE OF CHILDREN FROM DEGRADED HOMES.

A meeting was held at Dr. Barnardo's Institution, Stepney-causeway, yesterday, with the object of raising funds for the establishment of licensed lodging-houses for children who should be rescued from the charge of, and associating with, degraded women and men of the criminal class. Dr. Barnardo, who presided, made an impressive statement on the subject, and Mr. Rankin, M.P., and others spoke in support of the object of the meeting. It was decided to make an appeal for subscriptions to give effect to the scheme.

## DEATH OF AN AUTHORESS.

Miss Kathleen O'Meara—an authoress whose writings on French social and religious subjects are well known—has (says the Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph*) just died at her residence in the Rue Washington. Her last work, "Madame Mohl and her Friends," was translated into French under the title of "Le Salon de Madame Mohl," and was highly appreciated in Paris. The deceased lady—as her name implies—was of Irish descent and was a near relative of Barry O'Meara, who was with the First Napoleon at St. Helena.

Accounts of disasters to shipping have come in from many parts of the coast which have been ravaged by the severe gale that has blown during the last two days. Many lives have been lost and the destruction of vessels has been very great.

Mr. Bryce, M.P., has gone to India, having paired for the autumn session with Mr. W. H. Hornby, M.P.

General Boulanger says that over four million francs have already been placed at his disposal by friends for electioneering expenses.

Gunnery-Instructor Duffy, who was injured by a gun falling on him at Sheerness yesterday, died this morning.

It has been decided to open a winter exhibition at Olympia, which will be thoroughly heated and ventilated and lighted by electricity. A special feature will be the show of toys. A children's pantomime will be performed daily, and a monster Christmas tree will be erected.

CADBURY'S COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principles of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious, easily digested, and of great economy, a sixpenny packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa. It is absolutely pure.

## THE GIFTS FOR "THE CHAIR OF ST. PETER."

The Pope considered that the Jubilee gifts he received were not for himself personally, but for the Chair of St. Peter, and he is therefore dispersing them all over the world. France is coming in for a large share of the presents, she having been a generous donor, but none of the objects which his Holiness sends her are of French manufacture. A similar rule is being observed with regard to other countries, which are each given the products of foreigners. A great many things made in Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia have been given to French churches, and the presents manufactured in France will go to places where French decorative art is little known.

## THE WILL OF KING, THE PUGILIST.

Probate of the will, dated August 13 last, of the late Mr. Thomas King, of Clarence House, Clapham, who died on October 4, aged fifty-three years, has been granted to the executrixes, his wife, Mrs. Jane E. King, and his daughter, Mrs. Emily Standridge, the wife of Mr. Thomas Henry Standridge, of Bury, Lancashire. The testator, better known as Tom King, was born in Stepney. After making one voyage as a sailor, he obtained work at the Victoria Docks, and rose to be foreman of the shipping works, adopting pugilism also as a profession. He was beaten by Mace in January, 1862, but in November of the same year the combatants again met and the tables were then turned, and King became the champion of England. After a fight which excited much interest at the time with John Heenan, the Benicia Boy, in March, 1863, Tom King retired from the prize-ring and became a bookmaker. The value of his personal estate is declared at £54,472 8s. He leaves to Mrs. King £500, his furniture, and household effects, plate, pictures, jewellery, and books, and the leasehold interest in Clarence House; and to his coachman, another servant, and his daughter's maid £20 each. He also leaves to his wife for life the income of one-third of his residuary estate, and, subject thereto, leaves the residue of his property, real and personal, in trust to pay the income thereof for her life to his daughter, Mrs. Standridge, with power of appointment to her in favour of her children.

THE QUEEN AND THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.—It was yesterday officially notified that the Queen will on Monday next proceed to Port Victoria to meet the Empress Frederick of Germany. The Prince of Wales, as already notified, will proceed to Flushing to receive the Empress. On the arrival of the Royal yacht at Port Victoria, the Royal party will travel by special train to Windsor.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.—The receipts on account of Revenue from the 1st of April, 1888, when there was a balance of £7,647,072, to November 10, 1888, were £48,115,982, against £48,085,272 in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of £5,950,107. The net expenditure was £52,582,132, against £51,679,636 to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on November 10, 1888, amounted to £1,462,357, and at the same date in 1887 to £1,341,744.

FALL OF A TRAIN INTO A STREET.—A startling accident occurred yesterday afternoon in a crowded thoroughfare off Oldham-road, Manchester, which is crossed by the railway. A number of waggons which were being shunted missed the points, and, crashing through the embankment wall, fell headlong into the street, demolishing a stable, killing a horse, and causing the greatest consternation in the neighbourhood. Fortunately no person was injured, although there were several narrow escapes.

PLOTS AGAINST PRINCE FERDINAND.—A rumour has been telegraphed from Budapest that an attempt has been made on Prince Ferdinand's life. This has in no way been confirmed, but last evening the *Correspondance de l'Est* announced that a few days ago a Captain Hertzberg, formerly in the Austrian army, but now in the Turkish police, arrived at Sophia and gave the Prince information of a plot that was being hatched against him by some Bulgarian conspirators at Constantinople

A SNAKE IN A SCHOOL.—An exciting scene occurred on Monday in a school at Stockport. Screams were heard in a class-room to which some children had been sent, and on the master going to ascertain the cause, he found a snake a yard long crawling along the floor. The reptile was immediately secured and placed in a box. A conjurer had visited the school a fortnight previously, and while in the ante-room, preparing for the trick of turning a rod into a serpent, the apparatus was disturbed and the snake escaped.

THE PRICE OF POST CARDS.—The remarkable contract made by the Inland Revenue Department with Messrs. De La Rue and Company, by which the price of white postcards is still kept at eightpence a dozen, has some time to run. It is stated that the contractors are willing, upon certain conditions, to forego their engagement, and enter upon a new contract that will enable the Post Office to reduce the price of postcards to 6½*d.* and 7*d.* a dozen. Mr. Jennings intends to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Government are prepared to entertain such an offer if made to them.

WILL OF THE LATE SIR H. KEATING.—The will of the late Sir Henry Keating, one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas, has been proved, the value of his personal estate being declared at £84,101 3s. 3*d.* The sole executor is his son, Mr. H. S. Keating, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, who is also residuary legatee. There are legacies of £500 to the testator's cousin, Admiral Morgan Keating; £200 to his cousin, Henry Keating; £100 each to his cousin, William Keating, and his godson, Egerton Phillimore; 100 guineas to the Hon. Hugh Gough; £1,500 to the testator's niece and godchild, Agnes Keating; £1,000 to his nicce, Geraldine Keating; two years' wages to each servant of five years' service; and a life annuity of £50 for an old and valued friend of his family, upon whom the testator had previously settled £50 a year.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—South-westerly and southerly winds, moderate; fair generally, but local showers.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, November 14, 1888.—Fine bright; mild airs.

*Readings by* NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

**Bord's Pianos.** 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6*d.* per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

## AN UNEASY EVENING FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

LAST NIGHT'S SITTING. BY A SPECTATOR.

THERE was small ease and comfort on the Treasury bench yesterday from the beginning to the end. Dissension stalked among the Government ranks, and even called up a threatening spectre of Defeat. As for Mr. Matthews, the simile of the caterpillar on the hot shovel is inadequate. Early in the sitting the Old Man Eloquent stalked in, fresh from his campaign and his triumphs—a flower in his button-hole, a sparkle in his eye, and a burst of welcome from the Opposition greeting his return. It was like the leading "motive" in an opera, and so it proved.

Immediately after questions Mr. Matthews stepped up to the table to "prevent misunderstandings" by reading out the amenities of his correspondence with Sir Charles Warren. The House listened throughout with rapt attention to the various stages of Reprobation, Altercation, Resignation, and Consolation set forth therein. Here is a digest, which preserves the spirit of these charming communications, with the added advantage of greater brevity:—

*I.—Whitehall to Scotland-yard.*

You've got us both into trouble by writing yourself down an ass in *Murray*. It's against the rules; don't do it again.

*II.—Scotland-yard to Whitehall.*

Ass yourself. Mind your own business. My police, not yours. Shan't play any more.

*III.—Whitehall to Scotland-yard.*

Very well, then, don't. I like your cheek about my business. However, I'll give you a testimonial in the House. Good character—good riddance—good-bye.

Having, with many nods and becks and wreathed smiles, parried further interrogation about Sir Charles's use of the word "again" in speaking of his resignation, Mr. Matthews informed the House that, as to Mr. Monro, he only retained that gentleman's advice on "the administration of the department *in the abstract*"—whatever that may mean. Throughout the incident, which was followed with breathless and universal interest, the unhappy Home Secretary showed a return to his marionette manner of expression, gesture, and pose, at its very worst. It is impossible not to observe that the colleagues who sit on the same bench with Mr. Matthews are sick of his proximity. They take no pains to hide it. It is matter of general comment.

Mr. P. Morgan, a quiet, unassuming figure, walked up to take the oath; whereat the Opposition cheered. Mr. Arnold Morley, in spite of the new member's victory over Mr. Gladstone's personal candidate, stood sponsor; whereat the Ministerialists counter-cheered.

The £153,000 odd asked for the Supreme Court of Judicature was the signal for a most disconcerting attack from the rear upon the Treasury Bench. Mr. Jennings began it, and he was backed by Randolph—the Randolph who threw up office. It was a lively return to the character of which we have seen too little lately. This Vote includes a number of ambiguous little offices with names of mediæval flavour, Chief Registrars (the amount of whose "screw" is a disgrace, said Mr. Jennings), Queen's Remembrancers (at two or three thousand a year, said Mr. Bradlaugh), Private Secretaries to the Lord Chancellor ("at £600 a year over the late Committee's recommendations, said Lord Randolph), Secretaries of Presentations, Lord Chancellor's Train-bearers, and Purse-bearers, and Carriers of the Great Seal (absorbing between them, on the same authority, about £2,000 a year in the teeth of the aforesaid Committee)—and so on *ad infinitum* in the phrase of Hudibras, big fleas and little fleas to bite 'em. Here are a few of the strong words used by the Ministerial reformers:—

Mr. Jennings: "Lavish expenditure—six or seven hundred a year for doing nothing—gross jobs don't improve with age—disgraceful—system ought to be regarded in House with shame—public scandal."

Lord R. Churchill: "More than public scandal, national disgrace—only 80 out of 650 M.P.'s present to look into malversation of public money on large scale—disgraceful disclosures—hereditary tactics of Treasury bench to puzzle, baffle, and more or less blind and humbug—outrage on taxpayer—the people will take note," &c., &c.

Lord Randolph bluntly averred that if taken at once the Vote would be reduced; but that, of course, the Government had somewhere in ambush 150 or 200 henchmen who would vote at call in utter ignorance. The front bench would wait till some unguarded charge was dropped, then rise to knock over the ninepin, and so "burke the question." The Attorney-General made what Mr. Labouchere afterwards dubbed a high old Tory apology, "equal to Lord Elgin himself," defending the offices with such phrases as "we can't reform everything in a day"—"of course he would be the first to insist, if"—"the Government was fully alive," and so on, to this net effect: Trust the lawyers, and shelve everything during the lives of the present officials. Sir R. Webster looked and lectured in his usual style of aggrieved superiority, resenting so much as a wink from the Opposition. But when the counsel for the *Times* was betrayed into a scornful allusion to Mr. Jennings's "anonymous informers," the Irishmen led a loud and laughing cheer, which reddened the long-drawn face of the Attorney-General to the roots of his hair. Mr. Childers pleaded for responsibility. Mr. Labouchere asked for a return of the appointments held among the relatives of that "greatest of all jobbers" (said the profane Labby), "the Lord Chancellor." Mr. H. Fowler disproved Mr. Jackson's plea that to raise Government office hours to seven would be a breach of contract. Finally, feeling being evidently dead against the Attorney-General's line, Mr. Smith had to profess more sympathetic intentions, with an insinuating "the House may take it from Me," which was disregarded. For Mr. Jennings, like Randolph, professed himself still unconverted, "refused to be bullied out of calling many of the appointments jobs" and pressed his reduction by £500 to a division. Then the "henchmen in ambush" carried the day by the narrow majority of 19—129 to 148. The numbers were cheered by the Opposition. So we have been already within hailing distance of a Government defeat.

Among later items Messrs. Pickersgill and C. Graham pressed hard for women attendants and other reforms in the cells. More was in store for Mr. Matthews. On the police vote Mr. Bradlaugh returned, amid cheers, to the scandals of just a year ago, and seized the occasion of pinning Mr. Matthews at last to the cases of brutality in the cells, police assault, &c., quoting depositions. But there was graver matter yet, he added, referring to the outrages on processions. For these he blamed not the police, who but acted under Sir Charles; nor Sir Charles, who but acted under Mr. Matthews. (Here the Home Secretary nodded.) "I am glad he acknowledges it," pursued Mr. Bradlaugh, amid cheers. "This is not a way that will do in England! We are not in Ireland!" And returning to the police assaults, Mr. Bradlaugh shook his papers at the Home Secretary, and strenuously demanded an answer. If wrong, what were the investigations which proved him so? Repeated cries for "Matthews" produced—an apology to Mr. Bradlaugh "if he had denied well-founded cases," and a protest against reopening the question. Mr. Matthews's great point was that the victims should have repaired to the magistrates, and then, like Coleman, their cases would probably have been dismissed by default. "He was in gaol," cried Mr. Bradlaugh. "But he hasn't been *always* in gaol," protested Mr. Matthews, spreading abroad his arms. There was general Tory laughter, but "He was there up to yesterday," came across the floor in stentorian tones, and Mr. Matthews was reduced to a shrug, and, "Well, I'm sorry for Mr. Coleman."

## M. ZOLA ON HIS ENGLISH CRITICS.

A PARIS correspondent of the *New York Herald* called upon M. Zola after the Vizetelly prosecution, and had an interesting interview with him, from which we take the following extracts:—

AMERICAN PIRACY.

"About the judgment of the English court against 'La Terre,' do you want to know my honest opinion? Well, here it is: *Je m'en fiche complètement et radicalement.* What possible difference can it make to me that one of my works has been proscribed to English readers? My rank in the literary world will be determined by quite a different tribunal, by a tribunal which never errs, that of posterity. If a dog steals a leg of mutton from your table do you care very much if another dog robs the thief of his plunder? That is precisely my position as regards English, and particularly American publishers. I am told that my books have a large sale in the United States, but I have never received a single sou of the proceeds. In the present case Vizetelly Brothers paid me 2,000 f. for the English rights to 'La Terre.' What is 2,000 f.? Do you know that the sale of one of my novels in France averages me 100,000 f.?"

ENGLISH CANT.

"But it is not so much this literary piracy which exasperates me as the intolerable Anglo-Saxon hypocrisy of these austere Englishmen, who turn up their eyes in holy horror when any mention is made of what they are fond of calling French vices. They would have the world believe that all the evils of their social system are imported from us, and they seem to consider me the incarnation of all that is worst in France. Such Pharisaical prudery is sickening. We have recently honoured the Englishman Shakespeare with a statue in our city. Let those who presume to condemn my writings read what he has written; let them also read Ben Jonson, and Smollett, and Byron, and say whether in the whole range of French literature they can find anything more coarse and indelicate. If you walk along the Rue de Rivoli you will find vile books in abundance. It is a significant fact that they are written in English."

REALISTIC NOVELS AND POLICE REPORTS.

"But what is the literary food which they offer their well trained daughters? They deny them the tainted French novel, and substitute moral, oh, highly moral, English and American newspapers. And what do these unsullied buds of womanhood learn in the same moral sheets? They learn that in England, as elsewhere, woman is woman whatever her rank and station, and that man remains man in spite of titles, or pretensions. They are served every morning at the breakfast table with a detailed account of abominations and depravities which a respectable French paper would not print, and I would respectfully ask if all this sensational news is any the less hideous because it is truth, because it is the work of the police reporter instead of the literary artist."

"MY BOOKS ARE NOT BAD ENOUGH."

"Yes," continued M. Zola, "I dare to call my work artistic, and I claim that it is written with a high and philosophical aim. Take, for instance, this same much abused 'La Terre.' You will compare it with 'Le Rêve,' which carping critics have pronounced respectable. In the former there are at most forty pages which are declared objectionable; the several hundred remaining pages are in no way different from those of 'Le Rêve,' only in 'Le Rêve' I chose to leave out these forty pages, and *presto!* the book becomes exemplary. Is it probable that if my purpose in writing was, as my English friends maintain, to indulge in literary debauchery, I would have been so moderate in my efforts? From that point of view my books are by no means bad enough. I admit the difficulty of drawing a line between the productions of an author whose motives are worthy and artistic and those written simply with the purpose of catering to the depraved and impure instincts of humanity."

AN APPEAL TO POSTERITY.

"Both kinds exist, and both, with more or less accuracy, portray human life as it is. Certainly it is not a haphazard London jury that is capable of deciding whether I am writing with a base and mercenary aim or whether my ambition is toward truth and right. Happily there is one judge which never fails to discriminate between good and bad. That judge is Time, and to him, in all consciousness of my own integrity, I appeal fearlessly. If you ask me what remedy I would propose for the vice which is inevitable in all countries and in all states of society I reply:—I believe rather in drawing men toward good than in shutting them out from bad. Arbitrary representation always fails, and it generally aggravates the evil it would suppress. For instance, I have no doubt that this decision of the London court will result in largely increased sales of 'La Terre' in England. So it is in everything. The world is no worse to-day than it has been for centuries. Those who have wanted bad books have always found them, and they always will find them. It is vastly better to leave such questions to regulate themselves."

## WILL THE SALT TRUST SUCCEED?

### DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

THE prospect of parliamentary interference with great trade combinations may disturb the confidence of those who have embarked in such an undertaking as the Salt Trust, but apart from any difficulty from that quarter there are grounds for believing that this enterprise has ahead of it many difficulties, some of which may prove insuperable. From the Stock Exchange point of view the trust has begun its career successfully, indeed highly so. There was a rush of subscribers, and hundreds were disappointed, the capital of four millions was many times subscribed, and the shares have been quoted at a premium of 5 to 6, and yet there are men with an intimate knowledge of the industry who shake their heads ominously and predict disaster. The moment was opportune for a "corner" in salt, for prices had never been so low, and are never likely to go lower. This article was being manufactured in many cases at a loss, and not a few of those engaged in the trade would have been glad to get rid of their works at a very moderate figure. A clever syndicate might have bought out the salt manufacturers very cheaply, on a basis equivalent to the prices which the product was fetching in the market; but what has happened is this. The manufacturers themselves have created the Trust, and they have handed over their concerns to that body at a valuation which would have been justified, perhaps, had the trade been in a flourishing condition, but which had no regard to the depressed condition of the industry. The Trust has thus gained no advantage by the favourable circumstances, and considerably higher prices must be obtained for the output to secure a return on the money invested.

### HOW FAR CAN PRICES BE RAISED?

How far can the Trust go in the way of raising prices against the consumer? comes to be the vital question. Salt has been as low as 2*s.* 6*d.* at the salt works; 6*s.* per ton is the price at which the Lancashire alkali makers contracted for this year's supply, delivered at their works, the cost of delivery being about 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton. The price of 10*s.* per ton has been named for next year, but we are informed that the Salt Trust have entered into contracts with the Lancashire alkali makers for 1889 at 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton at the salt works, to which price must, of course, be added the carriage to the alkali makers' works, which as stated, is about 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton. There would be little grumbling if the price did not go much above that level, but if there was any attempt to force it up to 10*s.*, 15*s.*, or 20*s*, as has been talked of, the chemical manufacturers would simply refuse to pay the price and find their supplies elsewhere. The Trust have, practically, bought up the whole of the Cheshire salt field, but that is not the only source. It is true that Cheshire has hitherto been the great salt-producing county, but it is not the only one. Last year over 80 per cent. of the total output in this country came from Cheshire, the quantity produced being 1¾ million tons. Worcestershire came next with a quarter of a million tons; Durham and Yorkshire with 136,000 tons; Staffordshire with 5,000 tons; and Ireland with 56,000 tons. The Durham salt-field, however, is immensely large; indeed, it is practically without limit. There is a great salt bed, 96 ft. thick, at a depth of about 1,200 ft., as contrasted with a depth of 200 ft. in Cheshire. This great depth, combined with the water in the intervening sandstone, has militated against the Durham fields. The attempt to mine the salt had to be abandoned, but, taking a hint from the salt works at Nancy in France, and the method of sinking the petroleum wells of America, it has been found possible, by means of a tube eight inches in diameter, which can be sunk cheaply and expeditiously, to dissolve the salt and raise it in the form of brine, which is its natural condition in Cheshire. Coal, which forms a considerable item in the cost of producing salt, is cheaper in Durham than in Cheshire, and the former county is more favourably situated for shipping, to the extent of 1*s.* per ton at least. While the Cheshire field has been worked for a very long period, the Durham has been open for a few years only, and so far has largely been worked by chemical manufacturers to supply their own needs. It has thus not yet come into competition with Cheshire, to any great extent, in supplying for purposes other than the manufacture of alkali; but should the price of salt be put up to any extent it would very soon become a formidable rival. Considerable supplies of rock salt can also be obtained from the north of Ireland, and without meaning it the Trust will give that Irish industry a fillip. The Glasgow chemical manufacturers formerly drew their supplies from the sister island, and they are now talking of going back to Belfast. The foreign supply is also to be reckoned with, German salt now being offered in this country at 10*s.* per ton delivered; for although we export we also import. There are thus extensive sources which are beyond the control of the Trust, and if any considerable advance is made they are certain to be largely availed of. Thus on the one hand the combination, although large, cannot force up prices very far without rousing competition; while on the other hand a considerable advance is necessary if the undertaking is to be a financial success, in view of the valuation at which the various businesses have been taken over by the Trust.

### THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ALKALI TRADE.

Last year over two million tons of salt were produced in this country, and it is only necessary to say that 731,000 tons were used by the alkali trade to show how important as consumers these manufacturers are. Over 800,000 tons were exported in the same year, the British East Indies and America being the chief customers. Now in regard to both these markets the Cheshire manufacturers cannot force prices beyond a limited extent. The Tees salt industry shows every indication of a rapid growth, and not only is the kind suitable for the alkali manufacturers being produced, but also the other varieties, such as fish curing, table, and butter, and it is admitted that the quality of the brine and the various salts produced on the Tees are all quite equal to the products of Cheshire. The Durham field, stimulated by the higher prices, is now certain to be rapidly developed, and will prove a formidable opponent to the Cheshire Trust.

## TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

### THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.
(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, THE ARMADA.
SATURDAY NEXT, at 1.30.
Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Luigi Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dallas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

### LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

LAST THREE WEEKS of Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD'S SEASON.
EVERY EVENING, at 8.45. PRINCE KARL. Preceded at 8 by ALWAYS INTENDED.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.
Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.—LYCEUM.

### PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Miss GRACE HAWTHORNE. Manager, Mr. W. W. KELLY.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.0, a New and Original Drama, by HENRY PETTITT, entitled HANDS ACROSS THE SEA. (Enormous Success) Messrs. Henry Neville, Robert Pateman, E. W. Garden, W. L. Abingdon, Julian Cross, Bucklaw, Edmund Gurney, H. H. Morell; Misses Webster, Earnard, Vizetelly, and Mary Rorke. New and elaborate scenery by Bruce Smith, Julian Hicks, and Richard C. Durant. Seats at the Box-office (Mr. A. Frye), open daily from 10 till 5, and the libraries. Doors open 7.30. FIRST HANDS ACROSS THE SEA MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, November 17, at 2.30.

### HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

### CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

### VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 205th Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, M. A. Giffard, Banister, B. Harrison, K. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, Maunders, G. Arnold, &c. MATINEE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, SATURDAY NEXT, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

### ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK 104th Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

### TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

The safest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 242nd Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, at 7.40, LOT 49, and at 8.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Fanny Robina, Miss Jenny M'Nulty, Miss Lilian Price, Miss E. Broughton, Miss M. Jones, Miss F. Levey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greville, Miss M. Love; Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. C. Maude, Mr. W. Lonnen, and Mr. George Stone.

### GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE MONK'S ROOM. Messrs. E. S. Willard, Hermann Vezin, Forbes Dawson, Stephen Caffrey, Ivan Watson, Edward Rose, A. J. Byde, Edwin Shepherd, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Helen Leyton, Marion Lea, E. H. Brooke, May Whitty, De Solla, &c. At 8, THAT TELEGRAM. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, November 17, at 2.30.

### COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)

EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. JOHN HARE), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by SYDNEY GRUNDY, and entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. SPECIAL MATINEES of MAMMA, SATURDAYS, Nov. 17, and Dec. 1 and 15, at 3.

### OPERA COMIQUE.
(Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.)

TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.15, the successful Comic Opera, CARINA. Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Findlay, Ada Doree, Jessica Dene, Wilmos, Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette. At 7.30 THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER. Doors open at 2 and 7.15. Box-office open from 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY. Doors open at 2 o'clock, commence at 2.30. SPECIAL MATINEE of CARINA THIS DAY (Wednesday), at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Acting Manager, DOUGLAS COX.

### SHAFTESBURY THEATRE, Shaftesbury Avenue.
(Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER.)

OPEN EVERY EVENING, at 8, with AS YOU LIKE IT. Doors open 7.30, commence at 8: carriages 11. Box-office open daily, from 10 to 5. Seats may be booked by letter, telegram, or telephone—No. 3,809. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.

### AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.15, CHASSAIGNE'S New Comic Opera NADGY. Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and powerful company. Chorus and Orchestra of 100, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded at 7.30 by QUITS. Doors open at 7.15; Box-office open daily from 10.30 to 5 o'clock. Early application is necessary to secure places. MORNING PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY NEXT, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2. Doors open at 1.30.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID.
Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.

SAVOY.—THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2.0. Box-office open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.
EVERY EVENING, at 7.45, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF
At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (733rd Performance.)
Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Covency, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde;
Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, I. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin.
Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES'.—DOROTHY.—LAST FIVE WEEKS at THIS THEATRE, previous to its transfer to the LYRIC THEATRE.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Scarlett. Preceded, at 8.10, by BARBARA. Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

STRAND THEATRE.—Under the management of Mr. C. H. HAWTREY, by arrangement with Mr. WILLIE EDOUIN.—On SATURDAY, November 17, will be produced, for the first time, a Burlesque in Three Acts, entitled ATALANTA. A HIGHLAND LEGACY, at Eight o'clock.—Box-office now open from Ten to Five.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Museum. Decorated by Bell. Electric Light. Building warmed. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

OLYMPIA.—THE WINTER EXHIBITION.
Heated and Ventilated throughout. Lighted by Electricity on the latest approved principle.
A GRAND CHRISTMAS FAIR of all Nations, with special attractions, will be held on December 1st to February 23rd, 1889. CHRISTMAS FAIR. TOY MAKERS and TOY IMPORTERS (English and Foreign) will be allotted SPACE FREE in best positions. PROMENADE CONCERTS. "THE MESSIAH." CHRISTMAS EVE. Orchestra of Seventy performers. Chorus of Three Hundred.
Full particulars will be duly announced. Prospectus and applications for space of Secretary, Winter Exhibition, Olympia, Kensington, London, W.

ART GALLERY.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—THE NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. OPEN DAILY, 10 to 7. Admission, 1s Catalogue, 1s, EVENINGS, 7 to 10 (Thursdays excepted). ADMISSION, 6d. CATALOGUE, 6d.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION SOCIETY.—COURSE OF PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS.—EMERY WALKER: "Letterpress Printing." THURSDAY, November 15, 8.30 P.M. LANTERN ILLUSTRATIONS.

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## OVERHEARD IN THE STRAND.

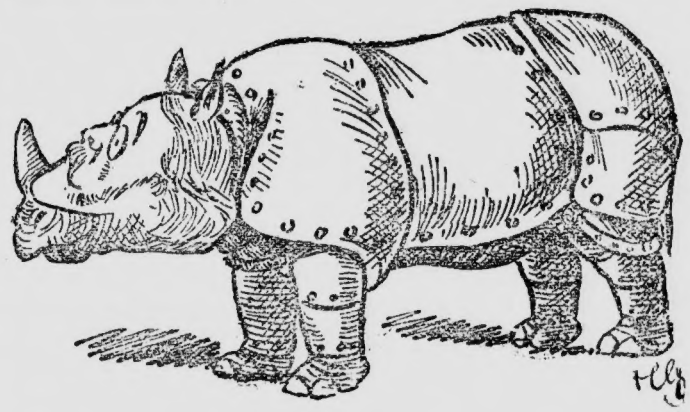
*Newsboy with copy of "Pall Mall"*: "Resignation of Sir Charles Warren—Special."

*Policeman*: "Move on, boy."

*Newsboy*: "Do yer think, because Charlie Warren's resigned, yer everybody?"

## THE IDEAL IRISH SECRETARY.

The ideal Irish Secretary should have a constitution of iron with the hide of a rhinoceros.—*Address to Mr. Balfour, at Wolverhampton.*



## MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS ORCHIDS.

When the new Mrs. Chamberlain comes home it is just possible that her headstrong husband may have to curb his devotion to orchids. His hobby is as real a passion to him as wood chopping is to Mr. Gladstone and salmon fishing is to Mr. Bright. He keeps an orchid stock book, in which there are carefully noted from time to time the prices and the origin of his various flowers as well as the character of their blooms. "The fly-god of Ekron himself," according to Mr. Ruskin, "superintends the birth and parentage of the orchidaceæ," and Mr. Chamberlain, while not personally taking part in potting and repotting operations, is as devoted in his attention to his £8,000 worth. New plants are being constantly bought. There are nine orchid houses, ranging from 32 ft. by 18 ft., to 26 ft. by 12 ft. They are all joined together and to the drawing room, and are lighted throughout by electricity. Mr. Chamberlain began to collect orchids about the time he first went into Parliament, twelve years since. The house of the "lord of Highbury" is a fine brick and terra-cotta structure, standing upon a little eminence at Moor-Green, five miles from Birmingham. The owner is connected with Birmingham by telegraph and telephone.

## CURIOSITIES OF THE AUTOGRAPH MARKET.

If we may judge by the value of his autograph, Mr. Rider Haggard (according to a recent catalogue) must stand second only to Mr. Ruskin on the roll of fame—we mean, of course, among contemporary authors. A letter of Mr. Ruskin's is quoted at 10*s.* 6*d.*, whereas the amateur can possess himself of Mr. Rider Haggard's opinion on "log-rolling" in his own handwriting for the modest sum of 5*s.* Like Betsy Prig, Mr. Haggard "don't believe there's no sech thing." The gap between him and Mr. Ruskin may seem to his admirers unduly large, but they will be comforted to learn that he is eighteenpence ahead of the nearest competitor, Sir Theodore Martin. Mr. Lewis Morris comes in a bad third at 2*s.*, while 1*s.* will purchase a signed page of Mr. Harry Quilter's "Sententiæ Artis." The artists rule somewhat higher—Mr. Holman Hunt at 4*s.*, Mr. Harry Furniss at 2*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. Frith at 2*s.*, Lady Martin (Miss Helen Faucit) more than doubles her husband's figure, being quoted at 7*s.* 6*d.*, whereas a note of Mrs. Kendal's can be had for the same ridiculous sum at which Mr. Quilter's manuscript is rated. Among deceased celebrities Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Siddons head the list at 4¼ guineas and £2 15*s.* respectively. Then come Charles Lamb at 30*s.*, Mrs. Carlyle at 23*s.* 6*d.*, and Voltaire at a guinea. Four shillings will buy a whole "screed" of Charles Reade's M.S.; a "characteristic signature" of Charles Dickens is priced at 2*s.* 6*d.*, and a letter by the late Lord Lytton at 2*s.* A note of Matthew Arnold's (alas the day!) is marked at half Mr. Lewis Morris's figure and one fifth part of Mr. Haggard's.

## ARE JUDGES PREJUDICED?

### LORD ESHER ON LORD ESHER.

Apropos of our remarks upon the absurdity of Lord Esher's contention that a judge was *ipso facto* free from all prejudices, a correspondent calls our attention to a judgment delivered by Lord Esher himself in the case of Walsh *v.* Whiteley, 21 Q.B.D., 371, in which he discusses the mental attitudes of the judges who have had to interpret the Employers' Liability Act, 1880. In this judgment it will be seen that Lord Esher distinctly recognizes the existence of political prejudice on the part of the judicial bench, and even confesses to being subject to it himself. Here are his words:—

There have always been, I think, two schools of thought in relation to cases of this kind—that is to say, cases of injury happening to workmen while in the employment of their masters. The view of one school has been that, in order to prevent injustice to masters, the construction of these enactments relating to masters and workmen should be narrowed, and that they should be construed as strictly as possible. The view of the other school is that . . . the workman is not on an equal footing, because he must run the risk or give up his employment. These two schools of thought may easily be traced in the cases on the subject of masters and workmen. . . . The title of the Employers' Liability Act,

1880, itself indicates that it was passed in favour of the workman. Its object clearly was to alter the law in favour of the workman and to extend the liabilities of masters. Since the passing of the statute it appears to me that the same conflict of views which existed previously has still been in operation. Some judges have construed the Act as narrowly as possible, with a view to preventing what they conceived to be injustice to masters. Other judges have considered that the Act, having been passed to extend the liabilities of masters in favour of workmen, ought to be construed liberally in favour of the workman. I myself have always belonged to the latter school. I think that those who belonged to the former school have approached the enactment with too much timidity, and, on the other hand, have been too bold in interfering with the verdicts of juries.

## HOW THE LADIES ARE DRESSING IN PARIS.

An English lady sends us from Paris the following notes of the costumes now being worn by ladies on the Boulevards of Paris :—The favourite hat is very large, very flat, comme un plat ; the trimming, which is of the same colour, consists of a garniture of feathers covering the brim, and, carried round the neck, is fastened loosely on one side. This hat, which is of a light colour, would be considered fast in Regent-street or the Row. Next comes the fashionable veil. It consists of an immense piece of net, plain or spotted, with a deep border. The veil is fastened on the hat and then drawn in under the chin all round the neck with elastic—a style more adapted I should say to the French than the English face. Thirdly, there is the patchwork mantle, the body of one material and colour, the sleeves of another. I noticed in the Bois de Boulogne a mantle of light grey, the sleeves being of black, but as the wearer was young, stylish, and, for a Frenchwoman, good-looking, this effect was not so bad ; but decidedly hideous was the effect on another Frenchwoman of a jacket in thick black cloth, the sleeves, raised very high on the shoulders, being of astrachan. Boas are much worn by ladies in full dress, and are chiefly of feathers and chenille.

## THE "TRUTH" ABOUT MURCHISON.

### THE INSIDE HISTORY OF THE FAMOUS LETTER.

The *Times* of Los Angeles, the paper that first printed the Lord Sackville letter to the Pomona *Inquirer*, publishes what the editor claims are the real facts connected with the Murchison-West correspondence. Says the *Times* :—"Information has been gathered directly from the few persons who are on the inside and possessed of all the facts in the case. The idea of writing the letter to Minister West originated with Murchison himself in the latter part of August or early in September. He is a reputable citizen of Pomona, in this county, and is of English parentage. The conception of the letter was his thought. He consulted a confidential friend in its preparation. Murchison said at the outset, and before sending the letter, that the object was not to perpetrate a joke or gratify curiosity, but to get Minister West's opinion on the topics embraced in that letter. Murchison's letter was dated September 4, and West's answer September 13. The Minister's letter was received at Pomona September 20, and kept by the receiver till October 19, a full month, when it was brought to Los Angeles by W. A. Bell, the City Attorney of Pomona, and laid before W. P. Fitzgerald, a member of the State Republican Committee ; Henry G. Gage, delegate at large at the Chicago Convention ; Harrison Gray Otis, the editor of the Los Angeles *Times*, and one other local candidate. They saw the importance of the West letter in a political point of view, and it was unanimously determined by persons present to make the letter public without delay, which was done."

## THE "CRANERIES" AND NATIVE INDIAN ART.

One incidental result of the "Craneries" may be to draw fresh attention to Indian arts—more especially on their decorative side—and to the danger of some branches of the finer ancient handicrafts of India being utterly extinguished by the pressure of cheap imitations and mechanical competition. It has been proposed to form a committee to try to renew an interest in this subject here, and also to awaken the attention of influential natives of India to the danger of the hereditary art-workers being overborne and their crafts superseded by degenerate designs and sophisticated patterns forced on India by English or German traders. At a preliminary meeting, held on Saturday evening, presided over by Kazi Shabudin, recently Revenue Minister at Baroda, and formerly Dewar of Kutch, this subject was discussed in order to feel the way to some practical action. The conversation was opened by Mr. Frederick Shields, of the Royal Water Colour Society—the chairman, as representing Western India ; and Mr. J. N. Banerjea, speaking from the Bengal standpoint, followed, thus fairly opening up the view of the subject as taken by enlightened native observers. Afterwards a letter was read expressing the matured convictions on this necessarily technical question held by the accomplished writer of that remarkable paper in the current *Asiatic Quarterly* which takes for its text the "Mahratta Plough." It is sufficient to mention that he, being the author of the "Industrial Arts of India," is *the* authority on the subject. Whether he can support the present as yet tentative movement remains to be seen. Mr. Madox Brown, Mr. Walter Crane, and two or three other artists and art critics, having expressed their desire to assist in the attempt to save the special arts of India from extinction, we may hope to hear of some definite plan to that end being formulated. No doubt the task is beset with peculiar difficulties that demand careful handling.

## *TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.*

### TO-DAY.

Terrier Show—St. Stephen's Hall.
Photographic Club—Anderton's Hotel, 8.
Nonconformist Unionists, Banquet to Lord Salisbury and Lord Hartington, Hôtel Métropole
South London Parliament, Horns Assembly Rooms —Debate on the Repeal of the Coercion Act, 8.
Mrs. Lucy E. Parsons on the Chicago Martyrs, Kelmscott House, Upper Mall, Hammersmith, 8.
Special Sermon by Rev. T. B. Meyer in aid of building fund, Clarendon Chapel, Camberwell, 8.
London and Suburban Cricket Association, St. James's Hall, 8.
Proposed Van and Wheel Tax, Cannon-street Hotel, 8.
Lectures.—H. H. S. Cunynghame on the "Population Question," Hackney Reform Club, 8.30 ; National Health Society, Miss Homersham on "Sick Nursing," Moray Lodge, Campden-hill, 3 ; Dr. Wylde on "Music," Gresham College, 6 ; C. Musgrave on "Commercial Geography," Exeter Hall, 8 ; Discussion on "Home Rule," Hammersmith Liberal Club, 8.30.

### TO-MORROW.

Meeting to protest against the erection of Casual Wards, Lord Monkswell in the chair, 8.
Banquet to Celebrate the Jubilee of the King of Denmark, Whitehall Rooms, the Hôtel Métropole.
Christian Association Conversazione, Portman Rooms, Baker-street (grand suite), Baker-street entrance, 8.30.
Royal Aquarium Military Fête.
Father McFadden on the Gweedore Evictions, Oak Tree House, Hampstead, 8.
Concerts.—Royal College of Music, 7.30 ; Mr. Emanuel Nelson's Concert, Prince's Hall, 8 ; Mr. Tobias A. Matthay's Pianoforte Recital, Prince's Hall ; Royal Victoria Hall Concert, 8.
Lectures.—Sir Sydney Waterlow on "Hospital Sunday," St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 8.30 ; Mr. Emery Walker on "Letterpress printing," New Art Gallery, 8.30 ; Miss Agnes Ward on "The History of Education," Kensington High School ; Mr. J. H. James on "Disestablishment," South Islington Liberal Club, 8 ; Unionist Debate, Islington Central Liberal Club, 8.30 ; National Health Society, Lectures on "First Aid to the Injured" Chiswick, 11, Mr. C. G. Stewart on "Coal," Battersea Liberal Club, 8.30.

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MESSRS. W. and T. RESTELL, Sworn Brokers, of 29, Mark-lane, will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION at the LONDON COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, MINCING-LANE, on THURSDAY, 15th November, 1888, commencing at 1 o'clock precisely, the following valuable Bonded stocks of WINES and SPIRITS :—85 pipes 43 hhds. 4 qr.-casks port, including consignments direct to the selling brokers, also shipments of Martinez, Cockburn's, Smith Woodhouse's, and Morgan's; 15 butts 26 hhds. 48 qr.-casks 23 octaves sherry, shipped by F. W. Cosens, John Wilson, Morgan Bros., also the Lopez Villegas and Vardosa brands ; 81 pipes 42 hhds. 42 qr.-casks Spanish red, chiefly shipped at the 1s. rate of duty, and including a parcel of Carey's wine ; 63 hhds. 128 qr.-casks brandy, La Grande Marque 1872, Jules Robin's 1875, 1878, 1883, and 1884, Planat's 1877, Vinegrowers' 1878, Roullet and Delamain's 1884, Richot's 1877, A. Drouillard's 1878 and Pierre Berrand's ; 29 puns. 10 hhds. 33 barrels rum, Jamaica, Demerara, and vatted, embracing Wedderburn's ; 1 butt 42 hhds. 34 qr.-casks Irish whisky, John Jameson and Sons' 1885, 1886, and 1887, William Jameson's 1883, George Roe's 1874, 1879, 1880, and 1884, Sir John Power's 1886, Allman's 1886, Tullamore, &c. ; 12 butts 7 hhds. 15 qr.-casks Scotch whisky, Ardbeg-Islay 1883, Caol Ila 1884, Glendale, Mull 1885, and Saucel 1885 ; 27 hhds. claret ; 162 cases (three dozen each) claret, Château Cos d'Estournel 1884, and Château Desmirail Margaux 1885, bottled at the Château and fully branded ; 100 cases champagne, shipped by Kurz and Co., Reims, 28 cases sparkling moselle, 50 cases sauterne, 50 cases brandy (salvage from the fire at Case Warehouse, London Dock) ; also sundry lots of muscatel, constantia, cherry brandy, ginger brandy, peppermint, and rum shrub. Catalogues, &c., on application to the Auctioneers and Wine and Spirit Valuers, 29, Mark-lane, London, E.C.

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IN PARLIAMENT.—SESSION 1889.

LONDON COAL AND WINE DUTIES CONTINUANCE ACT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that it is intended to APPLY to PARLIAMENT in the ensuing Session for an Act to continue the London Coal and Wine Duties or some of them, and to alter such duties, and to confer, vary, or extinguish exemptions therefrom, and to provide for the appropriation and application thereof to such public improvements, open spaces, and works, or in such manner as may be prescribed by Parliament ; and for the purposes aforesaid it is intended to amend and enlarge the powers and provisions of the several London Coal and Wine Duties Acts, including, amongst others, the London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Acts, 1861, 1863, and 1868.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1888.

G. PRIOR GOLDNEY, Remembrancer,
Guildhall, London, E.C.

J. E. WAKEFIELD, Clerk of the Metropolitan Board of Works, Spring-gardens, S.W.

WHITEHEAD, MAYOR. — The FIRST COURT of MAYOR and ALDERMEN holden in the Inner Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1888, and in the fifty-second year of the reign of Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, &c.

Resolved unanimously—

That the hearty thanks of this Court are due, and that the same be given to the Right Honourable Sir Polydore De Keyser, Knight, late Lord Mayor of this City, for the good service rendered by him to the citizens of London as their Chief Magistrate during the past year, throughout which the duties of the office, whether as regards charity, justice, or hospitality, have been so fulfilled as to sustain in its highest integrity the reputation of centuries.

The late Lord Mayor has by his unvarying courtesy and kindness earned and enjoys the warmest esteem and regard of his brethren, who sincerely congratulate him upon her Majesty's gracious recognition of his public services, and wish him long life to enjoy an honour so worthily bestowed.

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Capital, 20,000 Shares of £20 each, £400,000, of which there has been issued £350,200; First Debenture Stock, £200,000, of which there has been issued £200,000; Second Debenture Stock, £100,000, of which there has been issued £100,000.

Subscription at par for 13,350 Shares of £20 each (£267,000), part of the Share Capital of £400,000.

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William A. Jones, Esq. (Director London Bank of Mexico and South America, Limited).
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The water is supplied from the River Santa Lucia, about 33¾ miles from Montevideo (being the nearest point at which a good supply of water could be obtained), and is thence pumped about 23¼ miles to the service reservoirs at Las Piedras, about 10 miles from Montevideo, from which it is distributed to the city by gravitation.

The population of Montevideo is about 100,000, and the number of houses about 20,000, of which not more than about 7,747 are as yet served by the Company, thus showing a large field for further development.

The steady growth of the Company's operations is shown by the following facts:—

(1) From 1882 to 1887 the number of services increased from 4,771 to 7,395.

(2) For the first eight months of the current year (1888) there was an increase of 332 in the number of services.

(3) The manager reports he has received orders to lay on supply to 600 new houses on one building estate alone.

(4) A second delivery main has just been laid all the way from Las Piedras to Montevideo, and filtering beds and storage reservoirs are now under construction at the Company's intake at Santa Lucia, and are expected to be completed within the next six months.

These important additions to the Company's works will greatly improve the service, and cannot fail to add to the revenue.

The great distance of the source of supply having necessitated an unusually heavy expenditure, the National Government of Uruguay granted to the undertaking a subvention of 55,700 dols. = £11,730 per annum for the term of the exclusive concession, which expires in 1891, after which the works still continue the property of the Company.

Experience has shown that competition is practically impossible as regards the water supply of large towns, and more especially would that be so where the distance of the service supply is so exceptionally great as in this case, and where the water has to be pumped from the intake to the service reservoirs.

The following tabular statement shows the balance of net income (including the Government Subvention) for the past five years, after providing for working expenses and administration charges, viz.:—

| | Net Income. | Dividend on Share Capital. | Annual Addition to Reserve. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1883.... | £32,756 | .... 2½ per cent. .... | £5,000 |
| 1884.... | 36,053 | .... 2½ per cent. .... | 5,000 |
| 1885.... | 37,614 | .... 3 per cent. .... | 5,000 |
| 1886.... | 38,474 | .... 3½ per cent. .... | 5,000 |
| 1887.... | 50,423 | .... 5 per cent. .... | 12,000 |
| | | | £32,000 |

It will be seen that the amount (£12,000) placed to reserve for 1887 exceeded the amount of the Government subvention for that year (£11,730), and that consequently the dividend of 5 per cent. was earned out of ordinary income.

Waterworks shares, when the net income has been proved by actual experience, are regarded as sound investments, as shown by the high prices they maintain in the Official List, and especially is that so where, as in this case, there is every prospect of future development.

The Company has, since its formation in 1879, entered into numerous contracts, of which it would be practically impossible to give the particulars required by Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867. Applicants must therefore waive the right to a specification of the dates and names of the parties to contracts.

The Concession, the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and the last Report and Balance-sheet of the Company can be seen at the Company's Office, No. 61, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

Prospectuses can be had at the Offices of the Company, and of the River Plate Trust, Loan, and Agency Company (Limited), both of 61, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.; and of the London and County Banking Company (Limited), 21, Lombard-street, E.C.

12th November, 1888.

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| | |
|---|---|
| Fire Premiums | £607,000 |
| Life Premiums | £307,000 |
| Interest | £143,000 |
| Accumulated Funds | £3,321,000 |

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| | Tons | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
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| ORIZABA | 6,124 | 7,000 | Dec. 7 |
| LIGURIA | 4,638 | 4,000 | Dec. 21 |
| AUSTRAL | 5,528 | 7,000 | Jan. 4 |
| IBERIA | 4,702 | 4,000 | Jan. 18 |
| ORMUZ | 5,116 | 8,000 | Feb. 1 |

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